The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII....NO. 4988.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Serious Fenian Riot at Manchester.

Two Fenian Prisoners Rescued by the Mob.

The United States Refuse to Mediate in the Affairs of Crete.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Riot at Manchester—Kelly and Deasy Rescued by a Mob.

MANCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 19—Noon.

Quite a serious Fenian riot occurred in this city to-day, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons. While a strong police escort was conducting the Fenian KELLY (recently arrested in this city) and DEASY from the jail to the railroad depot, preparatory to their removal to Dublin for trial, it was attacked by a mob of people armed with clubs, stones and firearms. A desperate battle ensued for a time, when the Police, finding themselves overpowered, were obliged to give way. The prisoners were rescued by the mob, and carried off in triumph. The city is now quiet. One policeman was killed, and several others injured. Many of the rioters were also badly injured. A proclamation was immediately issued by the authorities, offering a reward of £300 for the recapture of the prisoners.

MANCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 19—2 P. M.

Up to this hour six persons have been arrested for participation in the riot.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19—Evening.

Telegrams received from Manchester up to 5 o'clock this evening announce that the rescued prisoners are still at large, though it is thought they cannot have escaped from the city. A great many rioters have been arrested.

Bank of England Weekly Statement.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19—Evening.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England, published this evening, show that the bullion in vault has increased £150,000 sterling since the last report. The excess of specie now on hand over the amount represented by the circulating notes of the bank is greater than ever before.

The War in Crete.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The contradictory stories in regard to the war in Crete still prevail. The Greeks deny that the Turks have been successful in their battles with the Cretans.

The Anglican Synod.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The second meeting of the Pan-Anglican Synod was held yesterday at the Archiepiscopal Palace at Lambeth.

AUSTRIA.

The United States Declines to Mediate in the Matter of Crete.

VIENNA, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The *Press* this morning, in a leading article, says that the United States had declined to mediate in the matter of Crete.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Budget.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Minister of Finance, Baron VON DER HEYDT, presented the Budget in the Parliament to-day. The national income for the year is estimated at 52,000,000 thalers and the expenditures at 72,000,000. The deficit is to be shared between Prussia, Saxony, &c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Evening.

The money market closed quiet. Consols, 94¾.

The chief American securities closed at the following rates:

Erie shares	44
Illinois Centrals	77¼
Atlantic and Great Western	22¾
United States Bonds	73

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 76¾, for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19—Noon.

Consols, 94¾ for money.

The following are the opening prices of the chief American Securities:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73 1-16
Erie Railway Shares	44
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

The above prices are made without reference to the market in New-York. The report of yesterday's quotations in that City, owing to the prostration of the telegraph wires, have failed to come to hand.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Sales of United States Five-twenties were made to-day at 76¾ for the old issue.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19—2 P. M.

American securities are generally quiet and unchanged. United States Bonds, however, have slightly declined, and are quoted at 73.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American securities close at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	44
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Sept. 19—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

We are still without commercial advices from New-York, and the prices above given are consequently made without reference to the American market.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Evening.

COTTON—Toward the close of the market to-day a less active feeling manifested itself, and the sales therefore only reached 15,000 bales, instead of 20,000 bales as calculated upon at 2 o'clock. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅛d.
Middling Orleans	9⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 6d. ₩ cental for White California. Corn, 39s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 42s. 6d. ₩ 504 lbs. for Canadian. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₩ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₩ 45 lbs. for American.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 53s. ₩ cwt. for Middling American. Beef, 147s. 6d. ₩ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ₩ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess. Lard, 50s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for American. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Middles.

PRODUCE dull and unchanged. Rosin, 8s. ₩ cwt. for Common and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for American. Pot Ashes, 31s. ₩ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ₩ cwt. Petroleum, 10d. ₩ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 5d. for Standard White. Clover Seed, 41s. ₩ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Whale Oil, £40 ₩ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil £39 ₩ ton. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₩ ton, for feeding.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 18—Evening.

The Petroleum market closes firm, at 55½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 19—Noon.

COTTON—Owing to the improved trade report, the Cotton market opens with considerable activity. The sales to-day are likely to reach 12,000 bales. Prices are unchanged, viz.: 9⅛d. for Middling Uplands; 9⅜d. for Middling Orleans.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quite firm. Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 40s. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western.

Produce and Provisions are unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 19—2 P. M.

The market for articles of American produce is generally quiet and steady. Lard has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 51s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Cheese has declined 53s. ₩ cwt. for Middling American. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 28s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 19—Evening.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the moderate activity in the cotton market, prices have declined fully ⅛d. on all descriptions. The sales have been fully up to the estimate made at the opening, *i. e.*, 12,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands	9⅛d.
Middling Orleans	9⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ₩ cental for California White. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₩ bushel. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₩ bushel. Corn, 40s. ₩ quarter for mixed Western. Peas, 44s. 6d. ₩ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The usual authorities quote as follows: Cheese, 53s. ₩ cwt. for Middling American. Beef, 147s. 6d., for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 51s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 8s. ₩ cwt. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Petroleum 10d. ₩ gallon, for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Standard White. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Ashes, 31s. for Pots. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19—Evening.

Sugar 26s. for No. 12 D. S. Oils quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Sept. 19—Evening.

Petroleum is dull, and prices have declined to 54½ francs.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Sept. 19—2 P. M.

The Hamburg-American Company's steamship *Germania*, Capt. HAACK, which left New-York on the 7th inst., arrived here about noon to-day.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 19—2 P. M.

The ship *Detroit*, Capt. CURTIS, which recently sailed from Shields for San Francisco, put into this port leaking to-day, having experienced rough weather.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The *Arago*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, left Falmouth at 4 P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 5, and for six days encountered very heavy gales from the West—a much longer continuance of such weather than is usual at this season. For the rest of the passage the weather was less stormy, but she had not the wind in her favor for an hour.

Two out of seven valuable horses which she was bringing over for the stables of Messrs. L. W. JEROME and CAMERON, died on the passage. One of them was the fine racing stallion *Lochinvar*, valued at two thousand guineas. He won two or three races during the present season.

In addition to a very full list of first-class passengers, the *Arago* brings about two hundred emigrants, mainly German—all in good condition. A young child of one of them died on the passage, from dysentery.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Garibaldi and Rome—The American Eagle Abroad—The Cholera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867.

We might as well let GARIBALDI go for the present, as there is no door open by which he may enter Rome. The brave General, true patriot, and good man, will probably work his way back leisurely to his cool and quiet island. The Pope will fall by his own importance, and not by stabs of Italian bayonets. Consumed by dry rot, and gnawed by the foul worms of Latin corruption, the edifice of the Pontiff's temporal supremacy is crumbling in every part. The Italian Government knows well enough that a sad mess would be made of the Roman question by any violence at the present time. Interests outside of the limits of Italy would be affected by the Pope's fall; those in fact of the Buonaparte dynasty in France. LOUIS NAPOLEON is pledged to the priests, and it happens unfortunately that they have with them in great measure the sympathies of the French army. Men may smile, or rave with impatience, but it is safe in the present case to trust to Providence and time.

Signor RATTAZZI is getting along very well with his measures toward a final settlement of the everlasting ecclesiastical patrimony question. RATTAZZI is going to be his own auctioneer, and at the first sale, soon to take place, every effort is made to get Italians instead of, or as well as foreigners, to come to the vendue. If steps at the same time could be taken to reduce the army of priests from one hundred and sixty odd thousand to about twenty thousand, then very great practical benefit would be the immediate result. The Bishops in some parts are making a great effort to buy in the confiscated property so that their power may not be diminished.

It has been very well said recently that Italy no longer asks her sons to die for her, but to live for her, to work for her, and to pay taxes. Those who are lying on their backs looking at the sky, are called to stand upon their feet and use the good muscle, so much of which the country has, to create the wealth which is needed to cover the annual deficit.

The papers are constantly citing the American example of industry and thrift, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our influence is continually working and helping to transform these old societies. In no one thing is our example worth more to these European communities than in the model which we have given them—and for which they thank us, and are ready to imitate as soon as they can—of universal public instruction.

Cannot something be done to make the American eagle look a little more respectable, at least on signboards over the doors of our Consular offices in Europe? Many of our countrymen in their travels have smiled as they have looked up and seen our bird sprawling in a faded glory of yellow and red paint, looking very tame, shabby and broken-spirited. One cannot tell whether the animal is a crow, a fish-hawk, or a gigantic pigeon. It is certainly more the emblem of the Goddess of Peace than the symbol of Jove. The worst specimen I remember is that over the door of the Consulate at Rome. It must have been bought at the sale of some old rubbish of the time of the decadence of the Latin Empire. It is certainly neither a credit to us nor to modern Roman art. Sometimes our eagle figures in the character of a native Yankee of the early period, with a certain respectable air of good-breeding, but with his old Continental uniform hanging loosely about him. Than again he appears as a Yankee of our time, with a slouched hat, and a quid of tobacco in his cheek and spitting, or with a cigar in his mouth, and "half-seas over" under the influence of a gin-sling. He does not give time enough to his toilet, with soap and brushes; to washing his face and dusting his hair, or rather smoothing down his features.

But pleasantry apart, it is quite time something to be done about this, for it is as much a question of reform as some matters which have engaged the attention of the Senate; certainly quite as important as the quantity of embroidery a Minister at a foreign Court shall be allowed to wear on his coat. It is time, now that we are a nation of forty millions, to labor to bring in the era of dignity and good taste, and lay by eccentricities which make us ridiculously conspicuous. I do not know, but the phrase may be too strong, but we should at least avoid doing that which seems more like an affected than a real simplicity.

As to our eagle—dear to us as is our flag—the authentic type is that emblazoned at the office of the Consul-General for Italy here in Florence. When Col. LAWRENCE was residing in England he took the trouble to search in the Herald's Office for the original device from which our emblem was taken. In this the wings are spread perpendicularly rather than horizontally, with the feathers open, more like those of the German and Russian eagles, which gives to the bird the more fierce and terrible aspect which belongs to its nature. The eagle is not a harmless animal, and although benevolence may be the fundamental idea of the Republic, we cannot impart that sentiment or character to our emblem. The eagle may grasp in his talons the olive branch, but he bears also the arrows of wrath. I am glad to hear that, with the approbation of the Department of State, all the Consular seals of Italy have been engraved after this model, and it is to be hoped that the type will soon become universal, both on seal and sign-board.

It is easy to overdo a thing, but John Bull takes great delight in seeing his lion and unicorn emblazoned, whether in the window of the apothecary-shop or biscuit bakery, which he opens on the Continent; on the under side of a plate or in the bottom of a hat, and believes that he is thus extending his prestige and an impression of his importance. Thus he advertises himself, and pleases himself with the illusion which, with considerable success, he has embodied in his device. Many little things, as well as great, go to make up a nation, and the smallest is not to be overlooked.

The revolutionary fermentation in different parts of the Turkish Empire continues, with increasing hope that before many months some portions of those sadly maltreated populations may find themselves in possession of what may deserve to be called civil rights. It is a shame for so-called Christian Powers like France and England to give their aid to keep up a Mussulman system which calls the followers of Jesus of Nazareth "Christian dogs," and treats them as such, and against which the greater part of the civilized world is crying aloud. We have here another illustration what little weight moral principle has with Governments when confronted by "reasons of State." But we are prepared for almost any shameless contradictions after we have seen the governing classes of England stand up every Sunday and read from their books, "From sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, good Lord, deliver us," and then use the whole weight of their influence to promote a rebellion growing out of Slavery, because they hoped thus to ruin a country which has always been England's benefactor, but whose growing power has awakened the jealousy of her aristocracy.

At the little walled town of Genzano, fifteen or twenty miles from Rome, they have just had an odd fight—no less than giving battle to the cholera with firearms. From fear of infection, the citizens had prohibited the entrance within the walls of all persons coming from other towns. A detachment of a hundred Papal soldiers arriving at that station, the gates were closed against them. The soldiers, determined to enter, commenced an attack. The citizens defended their walls bravely and beat back their besiegers. Fourteen of the soldiers were killed and a large number wounded. The account does not give the loss, if any, on the other side.

A locomotive and passenger car, with engineers and agents, have passed over the Fell Railroad on Mont Cenis, and the experiment is a success. The train was decorated with French, Italian and American flags.

ANGELICO.

QUEBEC.

The City and Fortifications—Points of Historical Interest—Horticultural Show—The Road to Quebec.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

Quebec is certainly one of the most remarkable cities on this continent. Its quaint architecture, its narrow, steep and tortuous streets, and its peculiar topographical situation render it quite unlike any other city in North America. Whether it is, as it is claimed to be, impregnable, or not, I cannot say, but he would certainly be a bold man who would attack it when defended by an adequate garrison. The appearance of Quebec is imposing in the extreme. Perched on a precipitous cliff more than 300 feet in height, which glitters in the morning sun as if studded with diamonds, the whole of the upper town inclosed by walls of massive strength, on which are placed cannon of the heaviest calibre, and above all this the frowning citadel with its tremendous ramparts and bastions, commanding the river in front and the plains in the rear, the first sight of this great fortress is an event not likely to be forgotten in an ordinary lifetime. No description however graphic can do justice to the subject.

The town consists of the Upper and Lower portions, the latter being without the walls and occupied almost entirely for business purposes, and by the poorer class of the population. Quebec cannot boast of many fine buildings, indeed I cannot name one that merits attention in an architectural point of view. The private houses are usually built of white stone, plain in style and massive in appearance. All the buildings are roofed with tin, which glitters in the sun in a manner rather unpleasant for those troubled with weak eyes. The streets are unpaved, steep and narrow, and seldom running for more than ten yards in a straight line. The sidewalks are of wood. At every turn, red-coated sentinels and frowning guns meet the eye. Shot and shell lie piled up ready at hand, and the city appears as if prepared to stand a siege at any moment.

Among the points of historical interest in Quebec may be mentioned Durham Terrace—the site of the ancient castle of St. Louis, for two centuries the official residence of the Governors of Quebec. The ruins of the castle were cleared off some years ago, and all that now remains of the building is a flanking wall which the workmen are now pulling down, so that a week hence not a vestige of the castle will remain. The gardens, however, once attached to the castle are still in existence. In them is the monument erected to the memory of WOLFE and MONTCALM. It is extremely plain in style, and bears the terse inscription, "Valor gave them a common death, history a common fame, posterity a common monument."

In the upper market place are the Catholic Cathedral, the Jesuits' College, now used as barracks, and the Seminary. The Cathedral is small, but is handsomely decorated within, and contains some noticeable paintings. The Jesuits' College is an immense building, its size being apparently quite out of proportion to that of any other building in this little city. Not far from this point is Hope gate, close to which stands the house once occupied by MONTCALM. It is a long, low building, and is now occupied as a private residence. Beyond this is St. John's gate, which is said to be the weak point of the fortifications, and which has been lately rebuilt and strengthened. Just above is St. Louis gate, near which the remains of MONTGOMERY were interred. On the road leading out of this gate are the Plains of Abraham. They remain much in the same condition that they were when the battle was fought more than 100 years ago. The little path up which WOLFE's army clambered is still visible. The redoubt which guarded it can still be traced, though a house has been built upon it. The spot where WOLFE fell is marked by a handsome monument, and within twenty paces of it is the well from which his dying lips drank. The new prison is being erected near the monument.

About a mile nearer the city, and not far from what is now St. John's gate, MONTCALM breathed his last. His body is buried in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent. His skull is exhibited beneath a glass case in the chapel.

Beneath the Citadel is the place where MONTGOMERY and his ill-fated followers suffered so disastrous a defeat. The spot is marked by an inscription on the rock. [illegible] a hundred years hence, [illegible] these places as [illegible] at the present day.

The English Cathedral is a [illegible] building. It stands on the site of an ancient religious edifice of the Recollet Fraternity. Then there is Prescott gate, where, it will be remembered, MONTGOMERY and ARNOLD were to meet, and after forcing it, to enter the upper town. They never reached it, however; MONTGOMERY being killed, and ARNOLD wounded. The ascent to the gate is up Mountain street. At first sight it appears impossible for carriages or vehicles of any kind to be driven up this street, which is literally a mountain; yet the hardy, compact little Norman horses make nothing of taking a heavily loaded vehicle either up or down. Directly within the gate stood the Bishop's Palace, and subsequently, on its site, the Parliament House, both of which were destroyed by fire. The only changes made in the City of Quebec have been made, I believe, by fire. The city has been visited repeatedly by the "devouring element," and twice the suburb of St. Roch has been swept entirely away. The buildings in the upper town are of so substantial a character that they may almost bid defiance to the flames.

Not far from Prescott gate is the Post-office, above the door of which is the *chien d'or*. Beneath is an inscription stating that the dog above is at present quietly gnawing a bone, but that the time will come when he, the said dog, will take vengeance on those who endeavored to injure him. In explanation, it is said that the house of the *chien d'or*, which, by the way, is evidently a very ancient one, was built by Monsieur PHILLIBERT, a French merchant, who was on bad terms with the French Intendant, BIGOT, and that the dog and the legend were intended to point in an uncomplimentary and threatening manner to M. BIGOT. The affair had a tragic ending, for BIGOT, taking offence at the dog and the legend, employed a person to assassinate PHILLIBERT, which was done as he was descending what are now called Break Neck Stairs, leading to the lower town.

There are some, however, who discredit the whole story, and declare that the *chien d'or* was not intended by PHILLIBERT to allude to any one in particular, but to mankind generally. Be this as it may, there are the house, the dog and the legend, which any one may see who will take the trouble of going to Quebec for that purpose.

Of the citadel itself little need be said further than it has very strong walls, very deep ditches, a very steep glacis, and is well supplied with heavy modern ordnance and ammunition, and is provisioned for several years. Should an invading army ever find its way into Quebec, I am quite sure it never would be able to get out again without a guide. The streets, of which I have before spoken, are of the corkscrew pattern, and after wandering through them for an hour or two, under the impression perhaps that you will eventually get out into the country, you will probably find yourself at the same point from which you started.

I had almost forgotten to say that beyond the plains is a very beautiful cemetery, laid out by the same gentleman, Major DOUGLASS, who furnished the designs for Greenwood. On the road to the cemetery are the country seats of the aristocracy of Quebec, and very beautiful some of these places are. Here are Woodville, Spencer Wood, Wolfesville, and many others. Beyond are the Falls of Montmorenci, which are pretty, but are not otherwise noticeable.

During the past week the town has been enlivened by numerous arrivals and departures of troops, by the elections and a horticultural show. The latter was a very creditable display indeed, the dahlias being particularly fine. The show was well attended, and was opened by Lord MONCK in person. A Mr. PAXTON appeared to carry off nearly all the prizes. Apropos to this subject, the Quebec daily papers are wroth with His Excellency for carrying off the flowers from Spencer Wood, one of the official residences, to Rideau Hall, Ottawa, where his Lordship intends for the future to reside. The flowers are not his Lordship's property, they say, but belong to the Province, and the spoliation must be made good.

The weather is, and has been for weeks past, delightful—clear and warm, with cool mornings and evenings. Nevertheless the tide of travel has not set this way this season. There are very few strangers in town, and none I believe from the States, excepting a few on business. Canadians who have been out to the Saguenay, Ha-Ha Bay, Tadousac, and other watering places, are returning, the boats being crowded to repletion. The season is over there, the weather being too cold to be agreeable.

Not the least pleasant part of a visit to Quebec is the journey thither, by the New-Haven steamers and the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Roads. Passing through the most beautiful portion of New-England, in which pastoral and mountain scenery are beautifully blended, the attention of the traveler is constantly kept alive, and the eye passes from one lovely landscape but to rest on another still more charming. On arriving at Lake Memphremagog, the tourist will of course spend a night there at the Lake Memphremagog House, and eat a breakfast of lake trout. The next morning the little steamer *Mountain Maid* will convey him to the outlet of the lake. Perhaps no more charming scenery exists than he will pass through during his trip up Memphremagog. Its bright and placid waters are dotted with beautiful islands, and surrounded by green glades interspersed with dense woods. On the left the Owl's Head, with storm-beaten summit "stands up and takes the morning." Further up is Elephant Mountain, and at the top of the lake, Mount Orford. There too is the new iron steamer *Lady of the Lake*, intended to run between Newport and Magog—that is from one extremity of the lake to the other. She is advertised to be launched on the 10th inst. She is certainly a very handsome boat, and is built with a view to safety as well as speed and comfort.

On reaching Magog, the traveler takes stage for Sherbrooke, passing through a wild and by no means interesting country, and thence takes the railway for Quebec. At Sherbrooke, about eight miles from the village, are some gold mines, but all efforts to obtain any information in regard to them will prove fruitless. The people round about know that the mines exist, and that is all. A view of the country and its inhabitants will lead the traveler to suppose that very little of the Sherbrooke gold finds its way among them. At Quebec pamphlets and maps of various gold mines are spread round the hotels, but they do not appear to attract much attention. The fact is, that gold, in greater or less quantities, can be found in all regions that have a similar geological formation to this. Whether it will pay to dig for the gold is quite another question. My own opinion is that a man may make more money by cultivating the soil hereabouts, which is sufficiently rich to produce handsome crops of grain and potatoes.

The railroad from Newport to Waterville, intended to connect the Passumpsic and Grand Trunk lines, is not yet completed, and no man knows or can even guess at the time when it will be. It is now laid for five miles and a quarter, reaching to the Canada line. On the remainder of the route, about twenty-five miles, there are said to be no engineering difficulties; yet for some unaccountable reason there the work stops. As this is the only direct route from New-York to Quebec, and shorter than any other by many miles, it would certainly seem that, as a speculation, it would pay to complete the road. It is true that few persons go this way to Quebec at present, perhaps because few know that there is such a route; yet, if the unfinished road were completed, travelers would prefer it to any other. It would appear to be the interest of the Grand Trunk line to take up the work and push it through at once. The country round about is fertile, and much produce would find its way over the line to market.

Racing at St. Louis—A Personal Difficulty.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 19.

In the pacing race at Trotting Park this afternoon *Dan Voorhees* took the first heat in 2:31¼. *Billy Boyce* won the next three heats in 2:25, 2:21¼ and 2:18. *Dan Voorhees* was distanced in the second heat. *Mohawk* made the fast half-mile in the first heat in 1:06. The owner of *Billy Boyce* announced after the race that he would match his horse against any pacing horse in the country for any amount of money.

Messrs. DANNMAN & GARRISON, tobacconists, of this city, were arrested to-day for affixing fraudulent labels to manufactured tobacco.

FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State, had a personal difficulty with Mr. [illegible], associate editor of the *Westliche Post*, yesterday afternoon, and received a blow on the head from an iron poker. The difficulty grew out of the publication of an article which was recently printed in a Jefferson City Radical paper, referring to the sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the charging that over $[illegible],000 of the consolidation bonds have been illegally issued to the present owners of that road.

MIKE MCCOOL and AARON JONES will give their last sparring exhibition here next Monday, after which they will go to Chicago.

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

His Death in Boston—Record of His Public Services—Universal Regret for His Death.

Senator SUMNER telegraphed to Secretary SEWARD last night from Boston that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE arrived at the Tremont House at 9 o'clock very ill, and died at 2 o'clock this morning. The Secretary, at 4 o'clock this morning, received Mr. FORD, *Chargé d'Affaires*, to confer upon the subject. Mr. HOWARD, of the British Legation, proceeded to Boston at 7 o'clock this morning. The Government and the British Legation have communicated the sad intelligence to London. Arrangements for interment are deferred, waiting instructions from London. Orders have been given to pay proper honors to the deceased at Boston. The flag over the State Department was at half-mast. The mind naturally goes back to the circumstances attending Sir FREDERICK BRUCE's reception here. Sir FREDERICK arrived in this country in April, 1865, being the successor of Lord LYONS, in a critical state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The Secretary of State was at that time confined to his bed by the injuries occasioned by a fall from his carriage. He however directed Mr. F. W. SEWARD, the Assistant Secretary, to arrange for Sir FREDERICK's presentation to the President, and, although severely suffering and scarcely able to utter a word, indicated the proper language to be employed in the usual reception speech, revising the speech with a pencil in the left hand and inserting some additions, among them the kind mention of the Queen in connection with the passage on the importance of the two countries preserving their friendly relations.

After the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the 14th, Secretary F. W. SEWARD asked President LINCOLN if he would receive Sir FREDERICK BRUCE on the following day. President LINCOLN replied, "Yes, at any hour you choose." The Acting Secretary then inquired, "Shall it be at 2 o'clock, in the blue room?" "Yes," said Mr. LINCOLN, "at 2 o'clock, and be sure to send up the speeches, as I like to read over those things before hand." Promising to do so Mr. SEWARD took his leave, and on the same day sent up to Mr. LINCOLN the drafts of the speeches.

On the night of that day Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated, and the attempt was made to take the life of both the Secretary and son. By this attempt the last named was left totally unconscious for over two weeks. The first sign of returning consciousness exhibited by him was his asking, "Has Sir FREDERICK BRUCE been presented yet?" On being informed that he had, he asked by whom? The reply was "by Mr. HUNTER." Sir FREDERICK had been presented on the 20th of April to President JOHNSON by Mr. HUNTER, who had in the meantime been appointed Acting Secretary of State. Mr. F. W. SEWARD asked, "What day of the week is it?" The answer given was "Tuesday." "What day of the month?" The day was named, which reply being unsatisfactory, he then inquired, "What month is it?" The response was "May." It was not until a month later than this that he was informed of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN and of the accession of President JOHNSON.

Sir FREDERICK's official intercourse with the Government always exhibited a genial temper combined with great diplomatic ability and discretion, which rendered his conduct most agreeable and productive of good results.

The death of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, is looked upon as a serious calamity. It is not seen how, under the existing temper of the British nation, exhibited by their press, he can be replaced.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE had served his Government in the following positions:

Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUCE was attached to the late Lord ASHBURTON's Special Mission to Washington, Feb. 9, 1842. Was Colonial Secretary at Hong-Kong from 1844 to 1846. Was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, June 27, 1846; Consul-General in the Republic of Bolivia, June 26, 1847; Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia, April 14, 1848; to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, Aug. 29, 1851; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Aug. 3, 1853. Accompanied the late Lord ELGIN's special mission to China in April, 1857, and brought home, Sept. 18, 1857, the treaty with China, signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858. Was appointed a C. B., Sept. 28, 1858. Was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, Dec. 2, 1858, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, March 1, 1859. Sir BRUCE's mission was prevented from proceeding to Pekin by the opposition made by the Chinese when the Taku Forts on the Peiho were attacked by the British forces, June 25, 1859. The mission returned to Shanghae, where it remained till after the conclusion of hostilities, and the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of June 26, 1858, at Pekin, Oct. 24, 1860. Sir BRUCE proceeded to Pekin Nov. 7, 1860, but withdrew to Tientsin for the Winter, while arrangements were being made for putting a residence in proper order for his reception. The Mission was established at Pekin March 26, 1861, but it was not till April 2 that Sir BRUCE paid a visit to Prince KUNG; was made a K. C. B. Dec. 12, 1862; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America March 1, 1865, and was made a G. C. B. March 17, 1865.

Fire in a Hotel at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 19.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the west wing of the Wadsworth House on Exchange-street, near the New-York Central Railroad Depot. The wing was connected with the main hotel by a long wooden building, which was four stories high. The lower floor was occupied as a railroad eating saloon, and Fox's billiard-room. A drenching rain early last evening had moistened the adjoining roofs, and as there was no wind the firemen were able to confine the flames to the wing in which the fire originated, and thus prevented a serious conflagration. The building, which belonged to the Wadsworth estate, was entirely destroyed, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing. It was insured for $7,500 in the following offices: Western Insurance Company and Buffalo Insurance Company, of this city, and Yonkers Insurance Company of New-York, each $2,000; People's and International, of New-York, and Albany City Company, each $500.

The loss in furniture, stock, &c., is about $5,000, fully covered by insurance. A servant named BRIDGET DEMAIS jumped from a fourth story window, and was seriously, though not fatally injured. The Wadsworth House is accommodating its guests as usual, the fire having done but little damage to the main building. Mr. CHAS. FRIEDMAN, the proprietor of the hotel, is absent in New-York. There is no truth in the wild rumors of losses of life in the fire.

Steamtug Explosion—Six Persons Killed and Five Injured.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The steamtug *W. K. Miner* exploded her boiler last night, totally destroying the boat and instantly killing Capt. ROBERT PRIDGEON, mate ELIAS PRIDGEON, engineer BRAMPTON, two firemen and the cook. The names of the latter were not ascertained. Five others were badly injured, one of whom will die.

The tug *Miner* was uninsured and worth over $20,000; she was owned by JOHN PRIDGEON, of Detroit. The engineer's name was JOHN KIRCHMAN, and the clerk's WILLIAM BARBOUR; also two men named CHARLES and JOHN, surnames unknown. None of the bodies have yet been recovered. Among the injured are THOMAS DANIELS, of Buffalo, badly scalded and thought fatally; WALTER CARTWRIGHT, of Detroit, fatally injured in the back; OSCAR CARTWRIGHT, of Detroit, badly scalded; MICHAEL MCQUEENY and JAMES SCOFIELD, bruised and scalded, but not seriously. The Captain and Mate are both lost, and were brothers of the owner.

Gen. Sheridan at Pittsburgh—The State Fair.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Gen. SHERIDAN passed through this city this evening *en route* for the East. He was received at the depot by a large number of citizens, and fireworks were set off during the few minutes he was here. He left on the 10:30 o'clock train.

The Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society states that Gov. GEARY will be in this city to participate in the opening ceremonies of the State Fair, which will take place on Tuesday next.

THE WEST INDIES.

By Cuban Cable—Appointment of United States Consular Agent—An English Steamer in Distress.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Advices from Porto Rico to the 7th inst. have been received.

Official dispatches had been received there that the Queen's Government had approved the appointment of EDWARD KOONISCH as United States Consular Agent at Aguadilla.

A telegraph line from San Juan to Humacao was to be established.

A hurricane was expected on the St. Domingo coast.

The English brig *E. A. Bernard*, from Philadelphia, spoke on the 13th inst. an English steamer from Liverpool bound to New-Orleans, off the Great Isaacs, in distress. Her shaft was broken and she had lost her screw. She asked for assistance.

The Government of this island has accorded to tax-payers only eight days more for their payments, after which all delinquents will be heavily fined. Large amounts of taxes still remain unpaid.

COMMERCIAL—Exchange steady; rates for bills on London and Paris unchanged; United States Currency quoted at 24½@24¾ discount.

The market for Sugar is quiet; sales made on the basis of 8½ reals ₩ arobe.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 5¾; Apples, 6¾.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—Sailed, steamers *Darien*, for Martinique; *Pelayo*, for St. Thomas; and *Cuba*, for New-Orleans.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

COMMERCIAL—Exchange dull and little sold. Sugar market inactive, but prices unchanged. Produce market quiet; sales small.

MARINE—The steamer *Morsella*, from Cadiz, has arrived here to take the place of the steamer *Ciudad Condal*, which was wrecked.

Sailed, steamers *France* for St. Nazaire, and *Gov. Marvin* for Key West, and English brig *Victoria* for Pensacola.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 19.

COMMERCIAL—Exchange—Quotations unchanged. Sugar market more active; No. 12 Dutch standard, 8¼@8¾ reals ₩ arobe. Produce market unaltered.

MARINE—Arrived, steamer *Missouri*, from New-York. Sailed, brig *Poinsett* for Boston; English schooner *Oriental* for New-Orleans.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Trains Attacked, and Rifles and Ammunition Captured—Several Men Killed—The Peace Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Letters from Fort Dodge say that the Indians are very numerous in that vicinity. The scouts say that the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Comanches and Kiowas were consolidated, and there are two thousand of them on the war path. On the 10th inst., thirty miles from Fort Dodge, a train of forty wagons laden with Spencer rifles, ammunition and quartermasters stores, *en route* for Fort Dodge, was attacked by Indians and five wagons captured. On the day following another train was attacked twenty-five miles above Fort Dodge, and four men were killed and twelve mules were captured. Near Fort Lyon, about the same time, a train bound to New-Mexico was attacked by the savages and sixty mules carried off. The stage company's station at Cameron's Crossing was robbed of ten mules on the same night.

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred at Omaha yesterday. J. B. SUTTON, a prominent citizen, was one of the victims.

A telegram from North Platte on the 17th instant says that the Indian Commissioners have arrived. Two hundred Indians are there with "Spotted Tail," "Standing Elk," "Swift Bear," "Pawnee Killer" and "Turkey-foot," and other chiefs. A consultation was to be held yesterday afternoon.

The rescued captives, three white women and three children, were delivered up by "Spotted Tail" to the Commissioners.

The Montana Volunteers, under Col. HOWEL, had a fight with Indians on Bolder River on the 30th of August. The troops afterward found the outfitting tools and a coat belonging to Capts. WESTON and HODGE, who were reported killed on the 2d August. The coat had several bullet and arrow holes through it. Three men were picked up all severely wounded, who report that they fought the Indians all the way from Fort Smith, and confirmed previous reports about the fight at that post. One lieutenant and three men killed, and three wounded. All the hay in that vicinity is burned.

Col. HOWEL has been reinforced with eighty men and a piece of artillery.

Capt. NELSON is pushing for the Yellow Stone against the Upper Sioux and Blackfeet.

It is stated that the Crows, though professing peace, were undoubtedly engaged in many depredations throughout that country.

A violent harangue was delivered at the Tabernacle, in Salt Lake, on the 8th inst. Brother SLOAN, editor of the Deseret *News*, declared himself a polygamist, and would remain so. He had violated, and would continue to violate, the laws of Congress prohibiting polygamy. He denounced the Government as tyrannical and unjust, and as having no right to make laws for the Saints. He urged upon the Saints the practice of polygamy as a necessity for upholding their institutions, and for the enhancement of their salvation.

Elder KIMBALL followed, approving of the sentiments uttered by Brother SLOAN as a polygamist. He was sound. He (KIMBALL) had seventy children already, and calculated that the Kimball family, in fifty years, would outnumber the present aggregate of Saints.

The *Republican*'s correspondent, with the Indian Commissioners, writing from Omaha, says:

"An officer who has just arrived, after traversing the country from Big Horn River, estimated the number of hostile Indians of the north at 2,200, most of whom are under the sway of RED CLOUD, the Chief of the Upper Brule Sioux. Several hostile tribes are now concentrated about Rose Butte, on the northern slope of the Rock Mountains, between Forts Phil. Kearny and C. F. Smith.

RED CLOUD is reported by IRON BULL to have said: 'We do not want peace, because when we are at peace we are poor; now we are rich.'

Large numbers of Indians congregated at Fort Rice to meet the Peace Commissioners on their way up the Missouri River, and were greatly disappointed when they learned the Commission was obliged to turn back.

A letter from Fort Larned gives an account of the council between Cols. MURPHY, BUTTERFIELD and WYNKOOP and SATANTI, the head chief of the Kiowas, on the 10th inst. SATANTI professed the greatest friendship for the whites and promised to send runners to the different Southern tribes and call them to a council with the Peace Commissioners in October. Medicine Lodge Creek was the point determined upon as the place for the grand council to be held with the Peace Commissioners.

Trial of a School Teacher for Whipping a Child—Trotting Races at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The trial of L. M. CHASE, a school teacher in Roxbury, for whipping a boy pupil for throwing stones in the street, on his way to school, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

At the Mystic Trotting Park, to-day, *Jessie Wales* and *Whalebone* were entered for the purse of $200. The former won. The quickest time made was 2:32¼.

A trial of speed for green horses followed, with four competitors, in which *Regulator* was the winner. He made a mile in 2:39¾. Considerable disgust was manifested on subsequently learning that *Regulator* was not the novice he was represented to be.

A New-York Forger in Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Sept. 19.

ADRIAN HARRIS, one of the New-York forgers, was before Court again to-day on demand of the United States for his extradition. The case was postponed till the 24th.

Discharge of an Alleged Forger.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 19.

SPALDING, *alias* Howard, the Chicago forger, was discharged by the Police Magistrate yesterday, the evidence being insufficient to warrant conviction.

ULRICH and [illegible] have been remanded for a further hearing.

Delegates to the Republican Convention.

YONKERS, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 19.

The following persons have been chosen delegates from the First Assembly District, Westchester County:

To the Republican State Convention—George D. Saynor, Silas D. Gifford, James M. Emerson.

Senatorial Delegates—Henry B. Archer, Harvey Kidd, D. B. Frisbie, Dr. N. R. Freeman, Bailey Hobbs.

Judiciary Convention—Reuben W. Van Pelt, Jas. M. Marvine.

Political Affairs at Richmond—Nominations to the Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Sept. 19.

There is considerable political excitement here since the issuance of the order for an election.

The first meeting in the State for the purpose of nominating members of the Convention, takes place at Ashland on Saturday.

The Radicals here have appointed delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention which meets on the 25th inst.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The return home of Bishop WOOD from Rome was to have been celebrated to-day by a grand procession of Catholic Societies and citizens, but the non-arrival of the steamship *Arago* at New-York from Southampton, in season to allow of his reaching here in time, has caused the public rejoicings over his return to be postponed to another day.

The Majority for the New Maryland Constitution.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Partial returns from most of the counties of the State foot up a majority of 8,000 for the new Constitution, in addition to the majority in this city, which was 10,534. Some counties are yet to be heard from, but they will increase the majority.

The Dominion of Canada—Elections in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Sept. 19.

The elections have resulted in a defeat of the Unionist's Dominion and local candidates in every county save two in the province. HOWE and TUPPER are both successful.

Surrender of a Colored Murderer at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Sept. 19.

A negro named JOHN ETHERING has been arrested on his own confession of being the murderer of Dr. RAMSEY, on the Raleigh road, a short time since.

Deaths from Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The interments from yellow fever for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning were 55.

Registration Closed in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Registration closed in this city to-day. The colored majority is 1,801.

The Philadelphia Union League on Reconstruction and President Johnson.

At a meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, 18th inst., the following resolutions, with others, were adopted:

Resolved, That the laws passed by Congress having for their object the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of liberty and justice to all men, reflecting, as they do, the loyal sentiment of the country, offer to the people of the South the most favorable terms upon which they can reasonably hope to be reinvested with the rights they voluntarily relinquished in their mad attempt to destroy the Government which conferred them.

Resolved, That the public acts of Congress, under the Constitution, are the supreme laws of the land; that it is no less the duty of the President to see that they are faithfully executed, than it is of the people to obey them; that whether those laws relate to the reconstruction of the Union or to other subjects, every attempt of the President to frustrate or delay the execution of them is a violation of his trust and an abuse of the power of his office.

Resolved, That impeachment is the sole defence of the people against the incapacity, negligence or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate.—*Madison.*

That with a view to the exercise of the power of impeachment, the House of Representatives have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the Government, and in such a case the safety of the Republic is the supreme law; and the power of the House in pursuit of this object reaches the most secret recesses of the Executive Department.—*James K. Polk.*

That the abuse of power conferred upon the President may be as criminal as the usurpation of power which has not been granted, and would justify the House of Representatives in voting an impeachment.—*James Buchanan.*

That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.—*Madison.*

Resolved, That the prompt and indiscriminate pardon of persons duly convicted and sentenced in the Courts of the United States, for counterfeiting the national currency; the attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress over the Executive veto, for the reconstruction of the Union; the suspension of EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed not only with fidelity to the country, but with distinguished ability; the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN, an accomplished and illustrious officer, from his command, at the instance of prominent traitors whom he had offended by his faithful execution of the laws; and the recent proclamation of amnesty, issued as we believe without authority, and for the purpose of restoring to influence and power persons who incited the South to rebellion, and who are yet under an oath of allegiance to a government unknown to the Constitution, which they hope to reëstablish, are acts which constitute, *prima facie*, such abuses and usurpations of power as to demand the impeachment and trial of the offender, in order that the Constitution may be vindicated and the National Government preserved in its integrity.

The Germans in the West and the Republican Party—Letter from Gen. Carl Schurz.

A special dispatch from Madison, Wis., says that "Gen. CARL SCHURZ, of St. Louis, has written a letter to Mr. RUBLEE, of the Madison *State Journal*, in response to an inquiry whether a recently-published statement that he advised the Germans to bid farewell to the Republican Party in State and local elections, while standing firm in national elections. He denies having given any such advice, and maintains that the great issue now before the country is that of reconstruction, which can only be solved successfully by the Republican Party, which must be heartily sustained and kept efficient. He protests, however, against attempts to use the Republican organization to inflict on the community arbitrary legislation, encroaching on individual rights in connection with temperance and Sunday questions; but he hopes that the German Republicans, while resolutely defending the cause of individual liberty, when the issue actually comes up, will not be frightened by the cry of wolf when there is no danger, and fall into the traps set for them by the Copperheads. He warmly commends the language of the Wisconsin Republican platform; and strongly urges the Germans of Wisconsin heartily to support it and the candidates nominated thereon.

Gen. Griffin's Directions to Gen. Hartsuff.

The following letter from Gen. GRIFFIN was written five days before he was seriously attacked by yellow fever:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 6, 1867.

Brevet Major-Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff, A. A. G., Headquarters Fifth Military District, Louisiana, La.:

GENERAL—I desire that you transact all business, and issue orders in the same manner that you would have done had Gen. SHERIDAN remained in command and received his anticipated leave of absence. It is uncertain when I can go to New-Orleans, as I am threatened a little with yellow fever, and my physician advises me not to leave. All papers requiring my official signature please forward to these headquarters. I am General, &c.,

CHAS. GRIFFIN, Brevet Major-General.

The Midland Railroad.

From the Rochester Democrat, Sept. 17.

The route of what is to be known as the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, has, after long deliberation and much wrangling, been determined upon. The Directors publish a long address giving a description of the route proposed, and assigning reasons for their action. The line will commence on the Hudson River, at or near Jersey City, and go to Pompton, New-Jersey; thence to the village of Middletown on the New-York and Erie Railway, in Orange County; thence through the Sandburgh and Sheldrake Valleys to Young's Gap, in Sullivan County; from Young's Gap the road will pass through Delaware County, *via* Walton, to Sidney, and thence across the Susquehanna and Unadilla Valleys through Guilford and Oxford to Norwich, in Chenango County; thence through the Chenango and Oneida Valleys, *via* Oneida Lake, to Fulton, Oswego County; thence to Oswego. A branch will be constructed through the town of Hamden to the village of Delhi. A strong effort was made to bring the road through Syracuse, but that city and the towns in Onondaga County having refused to issue bonds to aid in the construction of the road, the directors located the route from Norwich to Fulton, *via* Oneida.

THE NEW-YORK MARKETS IN 1764.

A Sumptuary Law in 1767—Prices Fixed—Efforts of Railroads on the Market—Decline in the Value of Gold—Prices Increasing—The Paper Bubble.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867.

I was looking over piles of literary lumber, and among the *debris* I found a number of old almanacs and had them bound. Most of them were published at New-York and New-Haven—running back a hundred and ten years. The other day I took a volume up, and the first almanac (1756) was pure Dutch, showing that the Dutch tongue was still spoken in New-York, and on the Hudson. The next one (1764) struck me with surprise, for it contained an elaborate sumptuary law enacted by the Burghers of New-York, and fixed the prices of meats and vegetables—showing the comparative value of money then and now. It shows, also, that the people of New-Amsterdam thought the times just as extravagant, and prices as high, as you do now. It is curious to see how human nature always develops itself in this same way, and from generation to generation you see the return of the same fashions and the same complaint. It seems that there had been a law "assigning all kinds of victuals to be set to sale in the public markets," previously, and this law repealed that, and made a new one. The law begins with exactly the same language the newspapers and people talk now. "Forasmuch as through the avarice of those who usually supply this City with provisions, the prices of the most substantial and necessary articles of victuals daily brought to market for the sustentation of its inhabitants are grown excessively great, and not only ruinous to families of the poorer sort, but intolerable even to people of better estate," &c. They purpose to remedy the evil by fixing the prices, &c. They forbid all articles to be sold (except fish, salt meats and flour) in any other place than the public market. You will see in this a great change; for the City of New-York is now full of green grocers—those who sell fresh meats and vegetables. The law next prohibits all persons from housing or concealing any such articles except in the public markets, where they are to be brought in the forenoon of the day. It next prohibits any regrator, huckster, &c., from buying to sell again; but the most interesting part of the law was that regulating prices. The currency of New-York was very nearly a cent for a penny—twelve and a half cents for a shilling. Reducing the prices to cents, we have the following results for this period:

Beef (from December to June 1)........	4½c. ⅌ lb.
Pork (from December to June 1)........	5 c. ⅌ lb.
Mutton (from December to June 1)........	4½c. ⅌ lb.
Butter (from December to June 1)........	15 c. ⅌ lb.
Milk (from December to June 1)........	5 c.

This ordinance was passed in September, 1763. I have bought beef, pork, mutton, &c., in Ohio, at less than these prices. It was, however, many years ago. It is a curious fact that butter and milk have maintained their level much nearer than any other articles, and equally curious that they have always been quite as cheap in New-York as in Ohio. A few years since Orange County butter could be got regularly in New-York at 16 cents, and it never could be got for that in Cincinnati. All over the country the same fact may be observed. I think there is a reason for it. Butter and milk are produced by grass, and grass is the most certain and uniform of all crops, while grain is very variable. The cost and profit of milk, butter and cheese may be calculated exactly, but not so beef, pork and sugar—they are very variable. By the way, I yesterday saw a cattle-train going from Ohio to New-York with very fine beeves, whose gross value I estimated at *fifty thousand dollars*. This is a striking illustration of the effects of railroads. That train will probably reach New-York in three days, while, under the old system of footing it, these cattle would have taken forty or fifty days. The drover now saves time and cost; and what is of more importance to him, knows what the market price is, while before he did not. It was an accident whether he made or lost. It is questionable whether New-York could have been fed without railroads, and at any rate must have paid enormous prices. Railroads have disappointed the expectations first formed of them. It was thought it would reduce prices in the Atlantic cities. Instead of that, it did not reduce them on the seaboard, while it raised them immensely in the West. The fact is that the London market, being the largest in the world, and the most accessible to Europe and America, regulates the prices of meats and dairy products both for New-York and Cincinnati. Our facilities by steam transportation are such that we can carry almost anything anywhere. The result is that when you take from the prices of the London market the cost of transportation, commission and interest, you have the price in New-York, and so in the same way for Cincinnati and St. Louis. Your prices are like *radii* drawn from each point to London as a centre.

Prices are always relative. To say that things are high or low priced means nothing, unless you can tell what is the relative volume of currency, what is its appreciation or depreciation in regard to other currencies of the world, and, above all, what is the average product of grain to each man; for a bushel of wheat, or pound of bread is nearer a unit of value than any other thing. My father received pay for a farm in cut silver. This proved that there was no paper currency in the country, comparatively no gold, and that silver was very scarce. A dollar then was really equal to five now. At that time flour was $4 per barrel, beef 3 cents per pound, eggs 5 cents per dozen, and pork $2 per hundred. Two things have totally changed prices, and the days of cheapness and economy are gone. You may have misers on one hand, or your merchant princes on the other, but an economical people you will not have, and the days of low prices you will never see again. If you suppose that the real unitary value of beef was 5 cents per pound, then, the currency being 40 per cent., and the taxes on the whole mass of property 5 per cent., beef ought to be about 7½ cents per pound. But here comes in a series of social and mechanical elements which totally change the basis of calculation: 1. And this is one you ought well to note—the civic population is increasing much faster than the rural. The result is, the demand is pressing upon the supply. 2. The power and use of steam have made the great markets of Europe accessible to the producer, so that he makes you pay the London prices, taking off only the cost of transportation. 3. The production of gold has been quadrupled and its value has fallen about one-half in the last thirty years, and it seems likely to fall rapidly for the next thirty years. What the commercial world has assumed as a standard of value has ceased to be a standard, and your financiers and economists, who are writing and talking so energetically about gold values, are about as wise as the Council of New-York was in fixing the price of beef at 4½ cents per pound. It is true that our currency is very much expanded, but when is it likely to be less so? I want to come to specie payments, so I suppose you do and the merchants of New-York, and so does the Secretary of the Treasury. But when we are striving to attain such a result, here comes in the great Democratic Party, claiming to be half the people of the United States, bawling from Dan to Beersheba, for an issue of eleven hundred millions of paper money in the next five years! I speak advisedly when I say that this is in his very words—the doctrine of the man who, if the Democratic Party has the power, will be next President of the United States. I hope for better things, but have we any right to hope when the City of New-York, filled with men who live on commerce—and which, in the event of such a policy succeeding, will be utterly ruined—gives forty thousand Democratic majority? I sometimes think that no wise or good man should raise his voice against the speedy destruction which awaits a people so maddened and reckless.

A VETERAN [illegible]

THE WESTERN STATES.

Affairs in Chicago—Politics in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—The Illinois Penitentiary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[illegible], Sept. [illegible].

The subject of general discussion is the position and condition of our national affairs. As each succeeding event transpires, speculations are rife as to what will be the next move, and what the result of the whole matter. The financial thermometer is affected by the political movements, and the tendency is upward. Distrust as to the future prevails to a considerable extent, yet our people have great confidence in the manifest destiny of Chicago and of our glorious Union—too much to be easily frightened at whatever may transpire at Washington. Local politics do not disturb us, except as we feel interested in our neighbors north and west of us, who are engaged in quite an animated contest.

In Iowa there is no doubting the result. The liquor question will affect it some, but the Republican Party is so thoroughly committed to temperance that it has got to stand or fall with it, and the character of the population is such that moral measures are much stronger than in any other Western State. Minnesota is in doubt. The Republican State Convention very unwisely committed itself against the measures of the temperance men, and are likely to lose their votes. There was no call for that body to take sides at all. In Wisconsin the Convention was non-committal on this question, and probably will not alienate the temperance vote; but the contest will be closer than usual. In this State, as a general thing, party candidates will be nominated for county and judicial offices.

Great preparations are making for the State Fair, which is to be held at Quincy on the 30th. The County Fairs have generally been very successful this year. The great Northwestern Mechanical Fair opens in this city on Monday. It promises to be a splendid success. The arrangements for the Fair for the benefit of the soldiers' families are going forward on a large scale.

The college year of Chicago University opened last week. There are already nearly two hundred students upon the register—the largest number ever present at the commencement of the term—and others are arriving daily. A County Normal School has just been set in operation at Blue Island, near this city. It is designed for the improvement of the teachers in our public schools. A Teachers' Institute is in session in the High School building of this city, presided over by the County Superintendent. The State Normal School at Blooming opened last week with a large attendance. This is one of the best institutions of the kind in the country.

For the past thirty years or more, the penitentiary of this State has been run by contract. That is, the prisoners were hired out to private parties, one of whom was appointed warden, so that the contractors had entire control of the concern. For a good portion of this time, Hon. S. A. BUCKMASTER was contractor and warden, and run the penitentiary without much regard to the State. He was succeeded by Messrs. CASEY & SANGER, the former of whom was the warden. They took the contract for building the new penitentiary at Joliet, which was done mainly by the prisoners. The State lost at least half a million by that job. The architect's estimate in the beginning of $400,000 has swelled already to $1,150,000, and the work is not yet complete, requiring, according to the call of the contractors upon the last Legislature, $150,000 more. Some three years ago there was a change, and Mr. BUCKMASTER came in again as contractor and warden. About a year and a half ago another change was made. The Legislature having refused to make a further appropriation for building, the times becoming dull and provisions high, and the number of prisoners nearly doubled, they could not be worked at a profit, and the contractors threw up the job last Winter. This rendered an extra session of the Legislature necessary. The management of the prison was taken into the hands of the State, and three Commissioners appointed. Recently they advertised for proposals for contracting the labor of the prisoners, but received no bids. They have, therefore, resolved to take the matter into their own hands, provide materials, and work the shops on State account. If it is judiciously and honestly managed, this will be far better for the State and the prisoners than the old system. The discipline of the prison, when the contractors had entire control, was barbarous in the extreme; and the men came out, instead of being at all reformed, worse than when they went in, as a general thing. They were hardened by cruelty; and then the State was constantly being swindled in every possible way. There has been more stealing done by those connected with the management of the prison in the last fifteen years than by those immured within its walls. But the State has a set of honest and honorable Commissioners, and we hope for a better condition of things.

Numerous improvements are being made in this city this Summer. The tunnel at Washington-street, under the river, is progressing, over two hundred hands being at work on it. The new tower for the water-works is approaching completion. It is a massive stone structure. The front of the Sherman House has been enlarged by the addition of a fourth of its old size, on Randolph-street. It adds much to the imposing appearance of the hotel. The cornerstone of Unity Church—the largest Protestant edifice in the city—was laid a few days since. A large number of our streets are being Nicholson-ized this Summer, and many miles of heavy sewerage are in the course of construction. The water-pipes are being extended, and now reach as far south as Douglas-place.

Business is lively in nearly every department. A good grain crop always sets the wheels of trade in motion, and we have been favored with at least an average one this season. Some fears have been entertained for the safety of corn; but we are having very warm weather for the season, and have had no damaging frost, as yet. The wholesale trade is not what was expected this Fall; but still it is fair. Manufacturing business is steadily increasing, and becoming more varied. A new glass factory goes into operation next week, for making window glass, and another is talked of for the manufacture of cut glass. The clock factory at Austenville, one of the suburbs, is well at work—employing about one hundred and twenty-five hands. It does not turn out all the times works yet, but expects to be able to make clocks complete in a short time. An extensive company for the manufacture of silver-plated ware, went into operation not long ago, and is doing a splendid business.

Money is more plenty, the result, in great part of the grain movement. The farmers are enabled to pay their merchant and grocer bills, and thus the country merchants get means to meet their city paper, and so it goes. Building has revived greatly within a few weeks, and houses of all descriptions, and in large numbers, are going up in all parts of the city. Trade is constantly encroaching upon resident property, and the city is extending into the country rapidly.

The several theatres of our city have been in full blast during the week, and have been well patronized. LUCILLE WESTERN has drawn crowded houses at Crosby's, especially when "Caste" was on the boards. The Museum and McVicker's have also done a good business. "Nobody's Daughter" is to be produced at the Museum next week. The horse-racing season at the Dexter Course has been going forward, but since the withdrawal of *Dexter* nothing very exciting has occurred. We have had an unusual number of burglaries and incendiarisms during the week.

Condition of the Crops in Maine.

A letter from Augusta, Me., dated Sept. 16, gives the following estimates: "The yield of hay as compared with that of last year, may be set down as one-third more, or 1,100,000 tons. This is equal to the yield of 1865, which was a good year and fully up to the average yield. In Eastern Maine the crop is fully one-third above an average and generally well secured. It was a wet haying season, rain frequent, yet not what farmers term "catching weather," by reason of frequent showers. In Kennebec County the crop is as large as ever and generally well secured. In Piscataquis County the crop is the largest ever harvested, and as a general thing of excellent quality. In Lincoln County the crop has been large—one-third English and two-thirds of meadow and marsh—but badly saved. In Franklin County the crop is more than an average, and was secured mostly in a good condition. By our advices we doubt whether any old hay has been Summered over. The high price that prevailed last Spring led farmers to dispose of all their old hay. [illegible] yield is more than sufficient for Winter [illegible] their farm stock. The present ruling price [illegible] $15 per ton—[illegible] time. The [illegible] damage to the grain crop [illegible] were injured by rust. [illegible] corn, which next to hay, is our most valuable [illegible] crop should it escape [illegible] last year, or about [illegible] bushels. The wheat crop will show a falling off, or about 150,000 bushels to 200,000 of last year. In some counties there was but little sowed, while in others a greater breadth of land than ever. Oats are reported not up to an average, and in some localities a failure. Two millions of bushels will be about the yield. Barley will yield a fair crop—about 700,000 bushels. The rye crop shows a falling off [illegible].

The potato crop has been damaged badly by the rust and rot, and although not yet secured, it is said [illegible] less than that of last year, or about [illegible] bushels, with a prospect of a greater decrease. In some counties the crop will be a failure, whilst in others about one-half the usual yield will be secured.

In the Spring the prospect for an abundant fruit crop looked promising, but the result shows an exceedingly light crop. Apples may be regarded as a failure, and [illegible] are holding all they can get at $5 per barrel."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Street Booths Again—The Cholera on Board the Steamer Minnesota—Swine and Garbage in the Fifteenth Ward—Dr. Dalton's Weekly Report, &c., &c.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Present—Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE, CRANE, STONE, PARKER, ACTON and SWINBURNE—Dr. STONE in the chair.

The counsel for the Soldiers' Messenger Business and Dispatch Company addressed the Commissioners on behalf of that Corporation, praying that the Board would, as required by law, and settled by a recent decision in the Courts, select proper places about the City for the erection of sidewalk booths, and also to prescribe the number and size of such booths. Referred to the Engineer of the Board, with directions to make the necessary surveys, and report at the next meeting.

Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer of the Port, presented the following report, dated Quarantine, Sept. 19, 1867:

"Since my report of last week there have been forty-four arrivals at Lower Quarantine, of which eight are from infected ports. The latter are all detained for several days in the Lower Bay for fumigation and cleansing, and will discharge cargo by quarantine employes. There have been no cases of yellow fever on board any of these vessels, either on the passage, or since arrival, nor have any cases occurred among the stevedores employed in discharging their cargo.

The steamship *Minnesota*, 14 days from Liverpool *via* Queenstown, with 65 cabin and 757 steerage passengers, arrived on Tuesday morning. There were 16 deaths on the passage, of which 11 are attributed by the surgeon of the vessel to English cholera. There were 5 deaths on the day previous to arrival, and 6 were transferred to the hospital ship who had been sick for several days with cholera symptoms, and were then in a typhoid condition. Up to last evening there had been no new cases on board. The first case was that of a girl, aged 11, from Holland, who took sick soon after leaving Queenstown, and died on Sept. 5. As far as I have been able to ascertain, they all had symptoms of cholera."

The following communication was received from the office of the Brooklyn Sanitary Superintendent:

OFFICE OF ASS'T SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
COURT-HOUSE, BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 18, 1867.

E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

The following is a copy of a petition, having a number of signatures, received in this office:

"*To Alderman [illegible]:*

We, the undersigned, residents of the Fifteenth Ward, wish to draw your attention to the manner in which garbage is taken away. The barrels are set out on Saturdays, and we have to take them in at night unemptied, or leave them in the street over Sunday and the goats upset them on the sidewalk. We have borne this all Summer in silence. We pray this nuisance will be abated."

An accompanying note from a citizen states that "Alderman CUNNINGHAM said that the power to remedy the evil complained of, and to abate the further nuisance of goats and pigs roaming through the streets, lay with your Board, and not with the local authorities."

This petition is but one of many of the same kind received at this office, and the statement of the Alderman is repeated by others so often, that many of our citizens believe the existence of the garbage nuisance to be the fault of the Board of Health. The facts are that arrangements are made by the Aldermen of the respective wards, either by contract or by day's labor, for the removal of garbage. This Department has no authority to make the contracts, nor the slightest control over the men employed; hence persons complaining of neglect are uniformly directed to the Aldermen.

No permits from the Board are held in this City for keeping swine. It is believed that few, if any, remain in the built-up portions of the City.

As section 169 of the code has not been rigorously inforced, there are many goats kept without permits, but all complaints of their being a nuisance receive prompt attention. Very respectfully,

J. T. CONKLING,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

The communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee, in relation to the letter received from the Mayor at the last meeting stating that he would issue no proclamation this year for vaccination, as that matter was in the hands of the Board of Health, reported that inasmuch as it was customary for Dispensaries to vaccinate gratis all who might apply, it was deemed unnecessary to take further notice of the communication. It was thereupon ordered on file.

The following report was submitted from Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
Sept. 19, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: One public building, 261 tenement-houses, two lodging and boarding houses, 128 private dwellings, four manufactories, ten workshops and stores, nineteen horse-stables, ten cow-stables, nine fat-boiling establishments, one manure heap, one offal dock, twenty slaughter-houses, thirty-one sunken and vacant lots, sixty-one yards, courts and areas, twenty-seven cellars and basements, 14 cisterns and cesspools, sixty-five waste-pipes and drains, 242 privies and water-closets, thirty-three streets, &c., two distilleries, one tannery, two offal boats, one piggery, one soap-boiling establishment. In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaints viz.: Seventy-seven tenement-houses, two lodging and boarding-houses, thirty-six private dwellings, four manufactories, ten workshops, &c., three horse stables, two cow stables, one soap-boiling establishment, four slaughter-houses, fourteen sunken and vacant lots, twenty-two yards, courts and areas, twenty-four cellars and basements, four cisterns and cesspools, thirty-six waste pipes and drains, seventy-seven full and offensive privies, twenty-six streets and gutters, one piggery, one street basin and seventy-four violations of code.

The following reports have been received, viz.: Whole number, 500; positive, 412; negative, 84; general, 24; found correct, 499; returned for correction, 1; forwarded for [illegible], 301; negatives forwarded, 64; general reports forwarded, 24; retained for notices, 110.

The Sanitary Inspectors have also reinspected 163 buildings or premises regarding which special orders under the fourteenth section of the Health Law had been served. Their returns show that twenty-nine have been complied with, twenty partially complied with, two are being complied with, and fifty-five not complied with.

Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police, returns 166 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns show that 24 have been complied with and 85 not complied with. The execution of the latter have been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent.

Major BOSWORTH, of the Complaint Office, returns 68 complaints received from citizens, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

During the past week the practicing physicians of this City have reported to this office forty-eight cases of infectious and contagious diseases, of which fourteen were fatal. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Thursday next at 1 o'clock.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans—Meeting of Citizens and Former Residents of New-Orleans.

At a meeting of citizens and former residents of the City of New-Orleans, held at the New-York Hotel on Tuesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present suffering condition of the people of New-Orleans from the prevailing yellow fever epidemic, on motion Dr. WARREN STONE was called to the chair, and HENRY O. SEIXAS appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, on motion a Committee of six, consisting of Messrs. Daniel W. Adams, C. H. Slocomb, Wm. H. Hunt, Joseph H. Marks, W. B. Schmidt and Joseph Hernandez, was appointed to draft resolutions recommending the proper action, and present the same on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to which time the meeting adjourned.

On Wednesday evening the meeting reassembled, when the following report was presented by their Committee:

REPORT.

The undersigned, your Committee appointed to take into consideration the condition of our suffering fellow-citizens at New-Orleans from the ravages of the prevailing epidemic, and to devise means to furnish them with pecuniary aid, respectfully beg leave to report that, from private advices received by the members of this Committee and others, they are well satisfied that the yellow fever is prevailing in New-Orleans to a much greater extent than is generally known or believed; that owing to the late civil disturbances, failure of crops and general derangement of business in the City of New-Orleans and the South generally, there is great distress and want of the necessary means to supply nurses, furnish medicine, proper treatment, diet, &c., &c., to the sick; and that it is our duty to do all in our power to assist in relieving our fellow-citizens by contributing ourselves and soliciting contributions from the liberal, enlightened and [illegible] people of New-York and the North generally, many of whom [illegible]. Your Committee [illegible] the Howard Association of New-Orleans [illegible] in the towns similarly suffering from the epidemic, [illegible] that their efforts have been crowned with [illegible] success. In order to avoid any collision, and to bring about co-operation in this good work, your Committee would respectfully recommend that this meeting appoint a committee to co-operate with the [illegible] Physicians' Executive Committee, the Academy of Medicine and others interested, and [illegible] recommend that all funds which may be contributed and collected for the [illegible] New-Orleans be deposited with Messrs. BROWNING, TILESTON & Co., No. 26 Broadway; or MARKS & FABRE, No. 71 Wall-street; [illegible] & Co., No. [illegible]-street, and H. MORGAN & SONS, No. [illegible], and [illegible] remitted as speedily as possible to that noble and reliable institution, the "Howard Association" of New-Orleans.

DANIEL W. ADAMS, Chairman; WM. H. HUNT, C. H. SLOCOMB, JOSEPH H. MARKS, W. B. SCHMIDT, JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committee to solicit contributions: W. P. CONVERSE, of the firm of W. P. Converse & Co., No. 54 Pine-street; Jos. H. Marks, of the firm of Marks & Fabre, No. 71 Wall-street; [illegible] Lyman, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; B. G. Arnold, of the firm of Sturges, Arnold & Co., No. 125 Front-street; John Fox, of the firm of Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dr. H. [illegible], proprietor of the New-York Hotel; A. D. [illegible], No. [illegible] Front-street; Jo. Hirsch, No. 174 Water-street; J. L. Adams, No. 160 West-street; Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-street; Henry P. [illegible].

DONATIONS.

Messrs. BROWNING, TILESTON & Co. acknowledge the following amounts: [illegible], $100; Janssen, Schmidt & [illegible], $100; C., $5; Cash, $2 50; Cash, $5; Pinchot, Warren & Co., $50; H. C., $50; H. T. [illegible] & Co., $50; C. D. Munn, $25; John Jewett & Sons, $50; [illegible]; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, $50; C., $5; A friend of the sick, $5; C. H. [illegible], $50; D. B., $5; Sympathy, $5; Cash, $5; Union White Lead Manufacturing Company, $100; Pinchot, Warren & Co., $50; Fellows & Co., $50; C. D. Munn, $25; John Jewett & Sons, $50; Geo. [illegible], $10; H. D. S., $10; F. [illegible], $5; H. B. C., $10; Murray, Ferris & Co., $50. Total, $[illegible] 50. Previously acknowledged, $3,310. Total, $[illegible] 50.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 19.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The labors of the Howard Association of New-Orleans, for the relief of sufferers by yellow fever, call for large contributions from other cities. Any subscriptions sent in aid of this charity will be received by us and will be paid each day in New-Orleans to the Howard Association by ALFRED MOULTON, our agent there.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-street.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Atlantic vs. West Philadelphia.

The West Philadelphia Club played the Champions at the Union Grounds yesterday. The weather was decidedly disagreeable, the attendance small, and the game too one-sided to be interesting. The heavy batting of the Atlantics was too much for their opponents, and the game was closed on the seventh inning. The score is appended:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	WEST PHILADELPHIA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	1	[illegible]	Weaver, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Myers, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Fisher, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Osterheldt, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macdonald, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. Fisher, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zettelin, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Osterheldt, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regan, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Abel, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenney, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	21	[illegible]	Total	21	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Philadelphia	1	6	2	0	1	0	1	—11

HOME RUNS.—Pearce, 1; Macdonald, 1.

FLY CATCHES.—W. Fisher, 1; W. Osterheldt, 2, Abel, 7; Clinton, 1—Total 11. Smith, 1; Regan, 2—Total, 3.

OUTS ON FOULS.—Atlantic, 7; West Philadelphia, 6.

PASSED BALLS.—Mills, 2; Abel, 12.

TIME OF GAME.—1 hour 45 minutes.

UMPIRE.—Mr. [illegible], of the Athletic Club.

SCORERS.—Messrs. [illegible] and SMITH.

Union vs. Oriental.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, met with a signal defeat yesterday. They played the Oriental Club, of Greenpoint, at the Satellite Ground, in the first of a home-and-home series, and the Orientals were victors by a score of 42 to 19, in a game of eight innings. BIRDSALL, GOLDIE, [illegible] and [illegible] were not in the Union nine, and this accounts for the result. The Greenpoint Club did some tall batting in the second inning, and their general play was very creditable. The score is as follows:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ORIENTAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ostrander, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Holmes, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bliss, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pabor, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pinkham, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balcom, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austin, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Butler, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akin, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durell, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dunham, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ed. Holmes, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	24	19	Total	24	42

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLY-CATCHES—Union, 3; Oriental, 1.

OUTS ON FOULS—Union, 3; Oriental, [illegible].

UMPIRE—Mr. PATTERSON, of the [illegible] Club.

SCORERS—Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible].

Time of Game—Three hours.

Running Races at Union Course, L. I.

Yesterday the Brooklyn Jockey Club held a meeting of running horses at the above track. The winner, *Fordham*, went under protest, and the stakes will not be decided for twenty days. All bets will go with the stakes.

SUMMARY.

RUNNING RACES, UNION COURSE, L. I., THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.—Purse and stakes, $750; mile and repeat.

Slocom's s. s. Fordham.........	1	1
Fay's b. m. Maggie.........	2	2
O'Neil's ch. s. Buford.........	3	3
Dalton's s. m. Lizzie.........	4	4
Hopkins' bl. g. Mike.........	dis.	

Time—2:00, [illegible].

Metropolitan Revenue Board.

This Board met yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance.

The following seizures were reported:

Two barrels of spirits, not properly branded, found on a cart in Front-street.

Three barrels of spirits coming from MOLLER, BADER & Co's establishment at No. [illegible] West-street, because they were being moved after sunset, in violation of the nineteenth section of the act of March, 1867.

The distillery of WM. E. CURTIS, on [illegible]-street, between First and Second avenues, on the charge of being illicit and working without bonds.

HEIDELBERGER's distillery has also been taken possession of by the seizing officers.

Inspector HARVEY seized 8,000 cigars at No. 44 Liberty-street, which proved [illegible] a portion of the lot seized at No. 60 Liberty-street, on the 8th of August, 1864, and stolen during the night while investigation was proceeding.

The tobacco factory at No. 184 Greenwich-street, was taken possession of yesterday. Inspector HARVEY is prosecuting inquiry to ascertain the amount of tax due.

The officers who seized the distillery of DEVLIN & CURTIS, in Concord-street, Brooklyn, report that their action followed an investigation which revealed that 13,000 gallons of spirits disposed of during the month of August, had not been entered. Eighteen barrels, branded as rectified, were found concealed in a distillery adjoining the rear of DEVLIN & CURTIS' establishment.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING AND HOGAN, JUSTICES.

A RECKLESS THIEF.

MICHAEL KEEFE does business at No. 79 James-street, and yesterday morning left a step-ladder and an iron frame in front of his premises. Soon after JOHN BURNS, of No. 104 Monroe-street, saw MICHAEL DOOLEY stop and appropriate the step-ladder, proceeding to walk off with the same, when he was arrested by Officer VAN DUSEN, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoner was arraigned before the sitting magistrate and committed for trial, when he took a downward step, and found himself behind another iron frame which could not be so easily moved. He was subsequently bailed in the sum of $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested [illegible] yesterday on a charge of stealing a silver watch and chain from [illegible], of No. 25 Rose-street. The case proved a very simple one, as the stolen timepiece was found in his possession. The magistrate accordingly committed the prisoner for trial.

THE NOBLE CASE.

Judge HOGAN continued his examination in the Noble case yesterday. [illegible], a Buffalo detective, testified that he had assisted Detective BARNES in arresting NOBLE. NOBLE had said on their way to New-York that BARNES was a hard man, as he could not [illegible] with him. [illegible] of the [illegible] at Elmira, testified that both [illegible] stopped at the hotel on the [illegible] of April, [illegible] two days. Counsel for the [illegible] regarding the [illegible] of the New-York detectives, when [illegible] that the detectives of New-York were [illegible] and fair dealing. Owing to their [illegible], the [illegible] of other cities were jealous, and circulated [illegible] slanders about the members of the Metropolitan Force. CHARLES F. HOWE, [illegible] of the [illegible], of Danville, [illegible] that [illegible] and wife had lived at his house during the Summer, at an expense of $40 per week, keeping a nurse and [illegible] and two horses [illegible] while at Danville. [illegible], of Elmira, testified to the fact that [illegible] had purchased a house from him for the sum of [illegible] to other matters of a similar nature. The examination was adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LARCENY OF FURS.

[illegible], of No. 136 [illegible], charged [illegible] HEHLAND yesterday [illegible] Officer [illegible], of the Fifth Precinct, [illegible]. The prisoner entered the store under pretence of making a purchase, but was detected in the act of committing the larceny. When arraigned before the sitting magistrate HEHLAND was locked up for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

HABITUAL DRUNKARD.

[illegible], a woman [illegible] years of age, and [illegible] by Officer [illegible] to the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, for six months.

A CHEAP PURCHASE.

[illegible] was charged by CATHARINE [illegible] with stealing a shirt valued at $3. SARAH admitted her guilt, and having thus bought her way to the Penitentiary at a very low rate, was sent to the Special Sessions to receive her sentence as a preliminary formality to the enjoyment of her purchase.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE GAMBLERS DISPOSED OF.

Yesterday the TIMES stated the fact of a descent upon the gambling saloon No. 70 Avenue D. Yesterday JOHN H. BOWMAN, the proprietor, JAMES [illegible], dealer, and GEORGE JOHNSTON, bar-keeper, complied with the formality usually required, by giving bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions "when required so to do."

YOUNG BURGLARS.

A night or two since the store of MORRIS COHN, No. [illegible] Grand-street, was burglariously entered by means of forcing the fastenings of the front door. The burglars were apparently frightened from their work before its completion, as nothing in the store was taken. The burglary does not appear to have been discovered for some time; but on the night of its occurrence Officer DWYER, of the Tenth Precinct, noticed two boys, named JAMES TAYLOR and JOHN DOOLEY, loitering suspiciously in front of the store. He ordered them away, and they moved on, but when the officer again passed that portion of his beat TAYLOR was again there, and was taken into custody and accused in conjunction with DOOLEY, who has not yet been found, with the burglary. TAYLOR, who is but 10 years of age, was held for an examination.

THE TWO SIDES.

ALEXANDER REED, No. 190 Cherry-street, stated as a fact that while enjoying the society of CHARLOTTE [illegible], that female had forcibly yet surreptitiously relieved him of the care of a watch and chain, which he valued at $30. On the other hand the possessor of the good old Breton name asserted that REED had, in a maudlin fit, made her a present of the property, and offered to prove her assertion. In order that she might have an opportunity of so doing, she was committed for an examination.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

TIRED OF LIFE.

On Wednesday afternoon a man giving the name of DAVISON was brought in by the Police upon a charge of intoxication. He was committed temporarily, as he appeared to be of the better class of citizens, and it was thought when sober he would pay the fine attached by law to his offence, and the magistrate would thus escape the necessity of sending him to the Tombs. He was therefore sent down stairs to the Fourth District Police Prison, where he spent the night. Early yesterday morning the keeper making his accustomed rounds of the cells, was attracted by the peculiar position in which DAVISON was standing, and upon an examination found that the prisoner had attempted suicide by opening the veins of his arms, but had done the work so bunglingly that no arteries were severed, and very little blood had been lost. Medical attendance was ordered the prisoner, and he was then committed to the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

[illegible]—Cunningham vs. [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible]—Hobbs vs. [illegible].
[illegible] vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Olin vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Bailey vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank vs. Bailey.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Brown vs. Chester.
[illegible]—Dickerson vs. Dickerson.
[illegible]—Ives vs. Ives.
[illegible]—Powers vs. Tilton.
[illegible]—Powers vs. Scheidnecht.

The call commences at No. 122—Milleman vs. Dillon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

[illegible]—Miller vs. Myatt, Jr.
[illegible]—Bleecker vs. Berenger.
[illegible]—Kupper vs. Shepherd.
[illegible]—Diehl vs. Lange.
[illegible]—McDermott vs. Quick.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Webb.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Miller vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Schroeder vs. Nesbitt.
[illegible]—Wood vs. Cleland.
[illegible]—Wray vs. N. Y. [illegible] Company.
[illegible]—Rodgers vs. Steadman.
[illegible]—Hennes vs. Cohn.
[illegible]—Martin vs. Walsh.
[illegible]—Eisner vs. Westheimer.
[illegible]—Lederer vs. Westheimer.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. The C. M. & S. Co.
[illegible]—Jansen vs. Jewett.
[illegible]—Goodwin vs. The [illegible] 1st Nat. Bank.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Schreier.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MANDAMUS—IT WILL NOT LIE TO CONTROL THE EXERCISE OF JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS—WILL IT DIRECT THE ISSUE OF A PATENT TO PUBLIC LANDS?

The United States ex rel. Murray McConnel vs. Edmunds, Commissioner of the General Land Office.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court:

This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The case in the Court below arose on a petition by the relator for a mandamus, a rule to show cause, and return thereto by the Commissioner of the Land Office. The relator claimed the writ against this officer to compel the granting of a patent to him for the north part of the south half of section No. 10 T. No. 39 N., range 14 E., situate in the City of Chicago. The right to the patent was founded upon a certificate of purchase by private entry at the Register's office in Chicago, on the 18th of June, 1836. He complains that he has been denied the patent, since the issuing of the certificate down to the present time, some twenty-eight years, though repeated applications have been made for the same. The return sets up that Robert A. Kinzie entered this same land, under a preëmption right, as early as the 7th of May, 1831, five years before the relator's entry, and that the latter's certificate of purchase on the 1st June, 1836, was canceled on the 20th August thereafter, by the Commissioner, on account of this previous entry. Several objections are taken to the legality of the entry by Kinzie; such as that it was made in the wrong district, and, if in the right one, that the entry on this part of the south half of section No. 10 was in violation of law; which objections are answered, that an act of Congress was passed confirmatory of the defective entry; and also that the parcel entered and contested belonged to the north and not to the south part of the section. It further appears that a patent was issued to Kinzie 4th March, 1837, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed 2d July, 1836; but to this it is objected that the rights of the relator had become vested by the previous entry of 1st June, 1836. Now, where the merits of the several objections and questions lie, we do not undertake to determine, nor can they be determined understandingly upon this record. Many of the acts of the parties, and of the officers, the Registers and Commissioners of the Land Office, may be valid or void, depending upon the facts and circumstances attending them at the time, and which rest in parole, and the proper subject of proofs. We have referred to them for the purpose of showing that this case is not one to which the remedy by mandamus can be applied. It calls for the exercise of the judicial functions of the officer, and these of no ordinary character. Indeed, however imminent, it is plain no intelligible decision could be made without the aid of facts not within his knowledge, nor attainable by proofs consistent with the proceedings in the case of mandamus. The duty is not merely ministerial, but involves judgment and discretion, which cannot be controlled by this writ. Besides, it appears that Kinzie was in the possession when his entry was made in May, 1831, and was there in 1836; and, as the premises are situated in the settled part of the City of Chicago, it is but reasonable to presume that persons are at this time in possession of the same premises under his title, who should have an opportunity to defend it. The relator has mistaken his remedy; if his title under the certificate is valid, and presents a superior equity over the opposing title, as in the case of Lytle et al. vs. the State of Arkansas (9 How., 314), Lindsey vs. Hawes (2 Black, R. 554), the appropriate remedy is by bill in equity. Whether or not a mandamus will lie in any case to compel the issuing of a patent is a question not necessarily involved in this case; we have not, therefore, examined it and express no opinion upon it. We have found no case in which this power has been exercised. Patents are to be signed by the President in person, or in his name by a Secretary, under his direction, (5 U. S. St., 465,) and countersigned by the Recorder of the General Land Office. (5 U. S. St., 111.)

Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Mr. Justice Miller dissented.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

[illegible]

[illegible]—NELSON, C. J.—The collision occurred in this case between the schooner [illegible] and the steamer on the night of the [illegible] July, 1860, in the Chesapeake Bay, a little below the mouth of the Rappahannock River. The schooner was struck on her starboard side, just abaft her forerigging, by the bow of the steamer, cutting deep into and immediately sinking her, resulting in a total loss. The schooner was ascending and the steamer descending the bay in nearly opposite directions, the schooner at the time discovered by the hands on the steamer being half a point on the (steamer's) starboard bow. This was when the vessels were some three-quarters of a mile apart. As soon as the schooner was discovered [illegible], the steamer starboarded her helm, inclining one or two points to the eastward, with a view to give a wide berth to the schooner, and finding the schooner still neared her, she again starboarded, and immediately slowed and backed, but without preventing the collision. The wind was a fresh six-knot breeze, west northwest, and the schooner steering by the wind close-hauled. The better opinion, on the proofs, is, that the schooner had no lights in her fore rigging; and, though it appears that the steamer showed her full complement of lights required by law, she was not seen by the hands on the schooner till within a half or quarter of a mile of her. The night was dark, but starlight.

The question in the case is, whether or not the steamer was in fault under the circumstances in not avoiding the collision.

It is quite clear if the schooner had kept her course, instead of porting her helm and changing it to the eastward, it would have been the duty of the steamer to have taken [illegible]. But the change of course brought the schooner across her track, and, as is apparent, produced the collision. It is admitted this change of course took place as stated, but it is insisted that it did not occur till the moment of collision. Such is the testimony of [illegible], the wheelsman on board the schooner, and the only witness that it appears has been examined in the case, at least his testimony is the only evidence of any witness on board in the record. But the evidence is uncontradicted on the part of the respondents that the collision occurred after the steamer had twice starboarded her helm, leaving the schooner in the position she was first seen, a wide berth to the west. It is manifest the schooner must have changed her course to the east earlier than stated by the wheelsman, or, upon the greatly preponderating weight of the proofs, the collision could not have happened; for, if she had kept her course, the steamer, which first saw her on the starboard bow, three-quarters of a mile below, and, immediately starboarded her helm, two points, and moving at the rate of nine miles the hour, must have been far to the east. We think, also, that the hands on board the schooner must have been remiss in their duty, or they could have seen the steamer before she approached within half or quarter of a mile. There were three men on the deck of the schooner at the time, the Captain, the look-out, and the wheelsman, the latter of whom, as we have said, alone has been examined.

I think the Court erred in charging the steamer on the proofs, and must, therefore, reverse the decree and dismiss the libel.

For libellant, Benedict, Tracy and [illegible]. For appellants, Man and Parsons.

COLLISION DAMAGES.

Sarah Adams, Adms., et al. vs. The Steamship Ocean Queen—NELSON, C. J.—The collision between the *Ocean Queen* and the schooner *J. L. Darling*, occurred a little after 8 o'clock P. M., 12th January, 1863, some eight or nine miles off and southward of Barnegat Light, the steamer on her way down the coast from New-York on a voyage to Aspinwall, the schooner up the coast on her way from Baltimore to Providence, R. I.

The Court below rendered a decree in favor of the schooner and cargo against the steamer, which we see no ground for disturbing on the proofs in the case. The only question worthy of notice is that of damages in respect to the cargo. The libelants claimed that they (the owners) were entitled to the market value of the cargo, consisting of flour, corn and feed, at the port of destination, (Providence,) or at least to the general increased market value that had taken place since the shipment at Baltimore and the time of the collision. The Court below held that the damages should be ascertained from the value of the goods at the port of shipment, including all expenses of transportation to the place of collision, value of cargo on board, &c., together with six per cent. from time of collision.

This is the rule, substantially, as settled in the case of the *Anna Maria* (2 Wh., 328) and Smith et al. vs. Condry, (1 How., 28,) as governing in all cases of marine torts. (See also 1 Sum. R., 314.)

The decree below affirmed.

For libellant, Mr. Choate. For appellants, Mr. Rapallo.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

ALLEGED FALSE PERSONATION.

The case of Mary Dwyer came up yesterday morning before Commissioner STILLWELL, pursuant to adjournment. Mary is charged with representing herself as the mother of Lieut. Philip Dwyer, who was killed during the recent rebellion, and obtaining pension money therefor.

Mrs. Dwyer alleges that it was all a mistake, and that she had a son of the same name killed in the army, and supposed the pension was due to her.

The evidence was that she made the necessary affidavits before Alpheus Forbes, the Pension Agent, and drew the pension, as mother of Lieut. Dwyer, Company B, Fifth New-York Cavalry, and that she repeated the experiment four times, receiving $90 each time. The general tenor of the evidence, however, goes to show that she was only the tool of other parties, who persuaded her into the belief that the Lieut. Dwyer, whose mother she was personating, was really her son.

A further hearing of the case is adjourned to some day to be fixed on by counsel.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.

United States vs. Michael J. Ryan and Samuel S. Stearns.—The affidavits in this case set forth that 110 barrels of highwines were shipped from Decatur, Ill., to this City, consigned to the firm of Brownell & Brother, with a request that it should be stored in a bonded warehouse. The Messrs. Brownell selected the bonded warehouse of Michael J. Ryan, No. 40 Cortlandt-street, and directed Mr. Ryan to receive the liquor when it should arrive and store it.

It is alleged that Mr. Ryan, instead of so doing, not only allowed the liquor to remain for some time in the storehouse of the Erie Railroad Company, but actually sold it from that warehouse to Stearns, as free whisky, at 38 cents per gallon.

The evidence shows that Mr. Brownell spoke to Stearns about the matter, and that Stearns replied that all the Government could do would be to confiscate the whisky, and that he had taken care to get the whisky out of the way.

The case came up before Commissioner OSBORN for a preliminary hearing. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Brownell, the case was further adjourned, in order to give counsel time to produce evidence.

CHARGED WITH SELLING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

United States vs. William Spike alias William Welsh.—The defendant is charged with selling two hundred counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency notes at a dining-saloon in West-street, near Liberty-street, to one SAMUEL MORROW, an amateur detective and clerk in the office of United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, N. J. MORROW swore that he introduced himself to defendant as a party anxious to purchase counterfeit currency, and that the defendant sold him the currency in question for fifty dollars good money.

After the sale MORROW made an affidavit to the above facts, and a warrant was issued for defendant's arrest.

At the conclusion of MORROW's testimony the further hearing was adjourned to the 26th inst.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

At the session of the Board yesterday, present Messrs. Bonney, Depew and Stewart, the following claims were submitted:

Harry Vandewater, claim of $1,800, comprising assignments of the claims of various parties for extra clerical services performed for committees of the Board of Supervisors. In answer to a question from the Corporation Counsel, claimant said he paid about 10 per cent. for the claims.

Dr. W. Beach, claim of $35, for making a chemical analysis of the stomach of a dead person, by order of Coroner Wildey.

James Higgins, claim $27, for services as officer attending upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Several other small claims were presented, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 19.

By Judge McCunn.

William Fowler vs. Chas. Huber; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs. Geo. H. Roberts vs. Fred. Bennet; motion denied. James Grow, &c., vs. Garrett Becker; report of Referee confirmed. Charles H. Dabney vs. Simon Stevens; motion granted. Geo. G. Andrews vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Robert Higgins vs. George Moore; order of reference vacated; cause directed to be placed on the general calendar of causes to be tried by jury in the place to which it is entitled by the date of issue, which date is Sept. 27, 1866.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 19.

Alex. Trumbull vs. J. N. B. Bond; A. S. Saroni appointed Receiver. Geo. W. White vs. W. D. Abbott et al.; the question objected to should be answered. Cath. Miller vs. Wesley J. Miller; order granted. Morris D. Black et al. vs. S. F. Dewey et al.; an injunction may issue in this case, the terms and extent of it to be settled on notice. Luke Mallory vs. Michael Finnin; see memorandum with Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 19.

By Presiding Judge Leonard.

Paulding vs. Lawrence et al.; injunction dissolved with $10 costs to abide the event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Eight cases were passed upon yesterday before Recorder HACKETT in the Court of General Sessions. Six prisoners were sentenced to State Prison, or the Penitentiary; one was remanded for sentence, and two were discharged. Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

THE VANDERBILT FORGERY CASE.

John Henry Livingston, alias Lewis, alias Matthews, alias De Peyster, the individual who forged Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's signature to a check for $15,000, on the National City Bank of New-York, in July last, and after obtaining the funds for the same left for parts then unknown, was captured recently in a town in the interior of Illinois, as reported in the TIMES of Sunday last, and was yesterday arraigned for trial. The deception was not discovered by the bank until about six weeks after its perpetration, when, in auditing Mr. Vanderbilt's accounts, it was found that he was overdrawn $15,000. Subsequent examination led to the discovery of the forgery, and the bank officials communicated the fact to Police Superintendent John A. Kennedy, who detailed Detective Elder on the case. When Mr. Elder called upon the Paying Teller of the bank, Mr. [illegible] gave him a full description of the pretended messenger, and also drew a pen and ink sketch of the man, which subsequently proved to be an accurate likeness of the criminal. The detective next visited Mr. Vanderbilt, who remembered a man having called upon him in the early part of July with the expressed intention of disposing of a horse, and was quite importunate in his endeavors to do so. From the description given of the man by Mr. Vanderbilt, the detective became convinced that the pretended messenger and the horse-dealer were one and the same person, and surmised that the horse-trade was a cover to obtain a check from Mr. Vanderbilt as a model to work from. His subsequent conception of himself as an express messenger was only a part of a deeply-laid scheme.

Having mastered these few details Detective Elder took up the thread and began winding up, which he did so [illegible] that, before many days had elapsed, he traced the man to Harlem, and ascertained that he had been living in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street under the name of John Livingston, having purchased several valuable trotting horses. The discovery was not of much immediate value, for Mr. Elder ascertained that Livingston had only remained there for a week, leaving his temporary residence on the 12th of July. Not at all daunted by the early start the fugitive had gained, Detective Elder succeeded in tracing Livingston to Buffalo, where he stopped for a few days under the name of Mathews, and made more purchases of fast horses, &c. He then started for Chicago, and at once commenced throwing his money right and left, as Henry Matthews, purchasing two farms—at [illegible] and [illegible]—about forty miles from the city, and also buying up every valuable horse he could lay hands upon. These farms contain 1,180 acres of land, and cost him the round sum of $25,000, and he placed upon them forty head of trotting, saddle, wagon and carriage horses, ten or fifteen sulkies, road wagons and other carriages. He purchased 130 head of sheep and a complete outfit for the cultivation of the farms, with the necessary stock. While preparing for his residence upon this splendid property, Matthews spent his ill-gotten money in a most lavish manner, buying a dozen shovels when asked for one, and actually sending out from Chicago six barrels of cement to his mason who had requested a bushel. So notorious had he become by this reckless waste of money that Detective ELDER had no difficulty in tracing him.

A complaint was then made, and accepted by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and Gov. Fenton granted a requisition upon Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, for the surrender of John Livingston, *alias* Henry, *alias* Matthews, *alias* Depeyster, *alias* Louis. And with these documents detectives proceeded to Chicago and enlisted the services of Detective Samuel Ellis, of the Chicago Police, and Capt. Yates, of Geneva, and an experienced detective officer. The three detectives then set vigorously to work, and started in pursuit of their game, who had become alarmed by that time and was endeavoring to escape. They succeeded, however, in overtaking him at a place about five miles from Blackberry Station, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, where they arrested him and brought him back to Chicago. By some means the lawyers heard of the affair, and the prisoner secured the services of counsel, who proceeded to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*. The detectives heard of the fact before the writ was issued, and the Chicago officers procured a pair of fast horses and a light wagon, in which all three and the prisoner started for the State line. After a rapid drive of twelve hours on Thursday night the detectives reached Dyer's Station in the State of Indiana, thus eluding the service of the writ. Detective Elder took the next train arriving at the station going East, and arrived in this City yesterday morning.

After arresting the alleged forger, Detective Elder recovered the sum of $10,000 in cash, and endeavored to secure to the bank all of the property purchased by the prisoner throughout his journeyings, by attaching the same through the Sheriff, who now holds possession of the same. The value of this property, land, horses and other stock, is valued at over $40,000.

The prisoner is a stout-built man, and of jovial appearance. He was formerly a conductor on the New-York Central Railroad.

When placed at the bar for trial yesterday, Livingston pleaded guilty, and asked that sentence might be deferred, in order to allow him time to prepare certain affidavits, the consideration of which might tend to mitigate his sentence. Remanded until next term.

BURGLAR PUNISHED.

Wm. Brine and Robert O'Connell were placed upon trial for burglary in the third degree, in having feloniously entered a tobacco-pipe factory in Howard-street, on the night of the 5th inst., and stole therefrom about $34 worth of goods. The evidence was incontrovertible and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. States Prison five years each.

A DOUBTFUL CASE.

Andrew McDermott was charged with stealing a quantity of harness, of the value of $94, from the stable No. 6 Jones-street, on the 28th of July, last. The evidence was conflicting, and the jury were not able to agree upon a verdict. In view of the uncertainties of the case, the Recorder discharged the prisoner upon his own recognizance.

AN OLD GAME.

Charles Hamilton and Charles Lesher were placed at the bar for trial upon an old confidence game. The prisoners, it appears went to the house of Mrs. Weisbecker, No. [illegible] Stanton-street, on the 15th of August, and said they desired to engage furnished rooms. While being shown through the house they managed to steal a silver watch and a number of articles of jewelry of the aggregate value of $75, with which they escaped, but were soon afterward arrested. The jury rendered a verdict against the accused, and they were sentenced to the State Prison for four years each.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John Kennedy pleaded guilty of burglary, in having forcibly entered the dwelling-house No. 269 Avenue A, on the night of the 2d inst. About $100 worth of jewelry, belonging to Mr. Block, the occupant of the premises, was carried off by the thief, all of which was recovered afterward, by the Police. Penitentiary six months.

A boy named Thomas Kidd acknowledged he stole a quantity of nickel cents from the drawer of a liquor-store in Seventh-avenue, on the 30th of August. In view of the extreme youth of the offender, he was discharged under suspension of sentence.

George Koch, under indictment for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed upon one Henry [illegible], of Tenth-avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, pleaded guilty. Penitentiary three months.

Julius [illegible], charged with stabbing Jerome [illegible], of No. 323 East Houston-street, in the head with a knife, on the 2d ult., was allowed to plead guilty of a simple assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Elizabeth Ruther confessed that she stole $30 in United States notes from Matthew Madigan, on the night of the 10th inst. Penitentiary six months.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People vs. Edward Stanley and Michael Ryan; burglary.
The People vs. Paul Laron; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. A. Tucker; forgery.
The People vs. Chas. Clark; grand larceny.
The People vs. John F. Jones; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Brown; forgery.
The People vs. Wm. S. Loyd, Patrick Walsh and John Wilkinson; burglary.
The People vs. Mary Johnson; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Molloy, Laurence Costello and Barney Collins; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Mulligan; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Frank Slater and Frank Howard; grand larceny.
The People vs. Christian Schoelkof; grand larceny.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Of the fifty-one cases on the calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday, few ranked above the ordinary. There were about the usual average of assault and batteries, with the familiar features common to these cases. The greater number of the larcenies were done by the well-accustomed vagabonds, and the remainder, with one or two exceptions, by boys under 14, all of those who were convicted were sent to the House of Refuge.

Three officers, important witnesses in cases, were absent from Court, although well aware of the necessity of their presence. Owing to this two complaints were dismissed which in all probability, had the officers done their duty, would have terminated in convictions. These devoted gentlemen will be duly reported to headquarters, as they deserve to be.

THE COLLAR OF THE ORDER OF CRUELTY.

Thanks to the inspiring genius of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals we are going to have a new order established among us quite as unique in its emblematic belongings as either the Garter or the Thistle. The collar of the order was exhibited in Court yesterday, and was the object of some curiosity and a great deal of careful manipulation. It is formed of ten balls of wood about an inch and a half in diameter hung together in bead fashion. From each of these balls project say ten iron spikes three-fourths of an inch long. At one end of this "affection's offering" is a loop, and at the other a long strap, which passes through that loop, and when drawn tight forms the chain of spiked beads into a handsome antique collar, each particular bead of which reminds us of the maces brandished by our pugnacious ancestors the early Britons, when they gathered around Boadicea and showed their teeth. How the collar came into Court was in this fashion: Charles Williamson, a restaurant-keeper, complained that he saw Francis Bassinger, a prisoner at the bar, cruelly treating dogs while training them, at his place, No. 613 Fifth-street. The iron collar above described he saw used daily by the prisoner, who put it on the dogs and drew them back, checked them, and otherwise punished them with it. He put it usually on large-sized dogs. He never saw him coax them, but saw him use the instrument of torture exhibited.

Mrs. Williamson corroborated her husband's story of the cruelty.

Francis Butler, an expert dog fancier and trainer, testified that to his mind there was no cruelty in the use of the collar; dogs couldn't be properly trained without it; it was to render them obedient and intelligent members of society; the prisoner had trained dogs repeatedly for him, and he never saw his dogs scratched in any way; he suggested to Justice DOWLING to try on the collar and he would find that it would not hurt him. The Court objected to be installed with the new order, but had no objection that the expert should try it on himself, which he did, inflicting a handsome scratch on his nose in the process. Justice DOWLING pulled pretty heavily on the strap and was forced to conclude that it was not quite so fierce an instrument as it looked, yet that notwithstanding the invulnerability of B[illegible] [illegible] it was a cruel [illegible] thing to use on dog or man.

H[illegible] Thomson, another expert, testified to the thing being in use in England, in fact that it was indispensable for the training of pointers and setters. Notwithstanding the evidence of professional testimony in favor of the collar, Justice DOWLING was down on it. He, however, seeing that the thing had been in use by these trainers for many years, allowed the prisoner to go, suspending judgment in this case, but prohibiting all further use of such a method of dog chastisement.

LOVE GONE TO THE DOGS.

Geo. Rickett and Jacob Lovell were charged by a young lady named Anna Byar with assault. It appeared that Miss Byar was seized and possessed of a dog, and that on a certain evening last week she, accompanied by said dog, stood at her own doorway, when the prisoners attacked her, demanding the dog, and failing to take it from her, struck her in the face. The dog had a collar on, and thereupon was the name of Rickett. In fact, the prisoner, Rickett, had made the lady a present of the pet in softer moments, and, having sued the gift, wished to recall it. But Anna had learned to love the gift, if she had ceased to love the giver. Rickett and his friend were fined each $25.

FOUND GUILTY.

George Honeyman, an employe of Chas. B. Peet, of No. 340 Broadway, the proprietor of a wholesale clothing house, was found guilty of defrauding his employers of $600 worth of clothing. He drew an order purporting to be from a house in Michigan which did not exist. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

Several carters were found guilty of driving horses with sores upon them, and were fined in $10 to $25 each.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 19, 1867.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	111¼	100	Pacific Mail	142
45,000	do	111½	700	N. Y. Cen.	107
25,000	do	111½	200	do	107¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109¼	250	do ...2d call	106
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114¼	100	Erie Railroad	65¼
15,000	do	114¼	650	do	66
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110¼	200	do ...2d call	64¼
100,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New issue	107¼	1000	Reading R.	101½
15,000	do	107½	1300	do ...2d call	101¼
10,000	do	107¼	100	do ...b60	101¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	107¼	30	Mich. Cen. R.	110¼
2,000	do	107¼	100	do	110
100,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	99½	800	M. So. & N. I. R.	79¼
7,500	do	99½	200	do	79½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109¼	200	do ...s3	79¼
5,000	do	109¼	300	do ...b30	79¼
50,000	do	109¼	300	do ...2d call	78¼
1,800	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	106¼	600	Clev. & Pitts.	83
10,000	do	106¼	200	do	82¼
10,000	do ...3d Ser.	106¼	200	do	82¼
20,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan ...C.	107¼	200	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	101¼
5,000	Missouri 6s	104	4200	Chic. & N. W. P.	68¼
200,000	O. & M. C.	26¼	1100	do	68
16,000	do ...b30	26¼	200	do ...s60	68¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	200	do ...b30	68¼
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	5.0	do	68
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½	3600	Chi. & N. W.	41
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	400	do	41¼
20	Merchants' Bank	119	25.0	do	41¼
5	Am. Ex. Bk.	118	100	do ...b30	41¼
25	Continental Bank	106¼	100	do ...b30	41¼
100	West. U. Tel.	42¼	100	do ...b30	41
100	do	42¼	700	do	40¼
800	do	42¼	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	129
100	do ...s30	42¼	200	do	128
600	do ...s30	42¼	1000	do	128¼
100	do ...2d call	42	200	do	128¼
300	Quicksilver	25	400	do ...2d call	128¼
200	do	24¼	700	do	128
100	At. Mail	111¼	500	Chi. & R. I.	101¼
100	do	111¼	200	do	101¼
300	Canton Co	45	100	do ...b3	101¼
100	Mariposa Pr.	18	700	do	101¼
100	Bos. Water P.	17	232	Chi., B. & Q.	140
200	do	16¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	40
200	do	16	100	do	39
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	61	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	61
100	do ...b30	61¼	100	do	62¼
100	do ...2d call	60¼	200	do	62¼
150	Adams Ex. Co.	65¼	200	Cel., L. & W. R.	117¼
1	Amer. Ex.	64	500	Tol., W. & W.	43
			300	P., F. W. & C.	101¼
			600	do	101¼
			200	do ...2d call	101
			10	Chi. & Alt. R.	124
			50	Chic. & A. Pr.	128

SECOND BOARD.

$600	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '62 ...Small	113¼	25	Erie R.	64¼
7,000	do	114¼	300	do	64¼
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	109¼	100	do	64¼
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	110¼	100	do ...s30	64¼
5,000	U. S 5-20s C., 65, new iss.	107¼	200	Reading R.	101¼
2,000	do	111¼	500	do	101¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '67, New Is.	107¼	800	M. S. & N. I.	79¼
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99¼	100	do	79¼
20,000	do	99¼	100	do ...b30	79¼
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	106¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83
10,000	N. Car. 6s ...x c.	53¼	5	Ill. Cen. R.	122
2,000	Tenn. 6s ...new	65	200	Chi. & N. W.	41¼
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	73	1000	do	41¼
100	West. U. Tel.	42¼	50	do	41¼
100	do	42¼	100	do	40¼
100	Mer. U. Ex. 20 ₩ c. paid	18¼	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	66¼
100	do ...s30	18	300	do	66¼
100	Pacific Mail	141¼	100	do	65¼
100	do ...b30	141¼	200	Clev. & Tol.	129
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	106¼	400	do	128¼
100	do	106¼	800	Chi. & R. I.	101¼
100	do ...b30	106¼	200	do	101¼
100	do ...b30	107	100	do	103
100	do ...b30	107	250	Mil. & St. Paul	41
100	do ...b60	107¼	100	do	40
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110	200	M. & St. P. Pf.	62
			400	do	62¼
			200	P., F. W. & C.	101¼
			100	Tol., W. & W. ...s60	42
			80	N. Y. & N. H. R.	122
			100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	20

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$50,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¼	600	Mich. S. N. I.	79¼
5,000	do ...b30	26¼	400	do ...c	79¼
100	West. U. Tel.	42¼	400	do ...c	79¼
300	do	42¼	800	do	79¼
300	N. Y. Cen.	107	500	do	79¼
100	do	106¼	200	do ...b10	79¼
1200	do	106¼	200	do ...c	79¼
1300	do ...b3	106¼	400	Clev. & Pitts. ...c	84
200	do ...s3	106¼	100	do	83¼
400	do ...b10	106¼	100	do	83¼
500	do	106¼	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	101¼
1500	Erie R. ...c	65	100	do ...c	101¼
200	do	65	200	Chic. & N. W.	41¼
200	do ...s3	65	5,0	do	41¼
900	do	65¼	200	do ...s10	41¼
100	do ...b10	65¼	100	do ...b3	41¼
100	do	65¼	200	do ...s3	41¼
100	do	65¼	2100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66¼
200	Hud. Riv. R.	130	200	do ...b3	66¼
100	do ...c	129¼	100	do ...b60	66¼
100	Reading R.	101¼	100	do ...s3	66¼
100	do	101¼	600	do	66¼
300	do ...b30	101¼	400	P., F. W. & C.	101¼
100	Clev. & Tol	130	200	do ...c	101
100	do ...c	129¼	100	Quicksilver	25

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	41
100	Quick. Min. Co.	25	300	do	40¼
100	Mar. Min. Pf.	17	300	do	40¼
100	do ...s10	17¼	400	M. S. & N. I.	79¼
100	Pac. Mail	141¼	300	do	79¼
500	West. U. Tel.	42	300	Clev. & Pitts.	83¼
300	do ...s30	42	100	do	83¼
300	do	41¼	500	do	83¼
100	do ...s30	41¼	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	101¼
300	do	41¼	200	do	101¼
500	N. Y. Cen.	106¼	100	do ...b3	101¼
50	do	106¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	41¼
100	do ...b3	106¼	200	do	41¼
200	Erie Railroad ...c	65¼	800	do	41¼
700	do	65¼	500	do ...b3	41¼
100	do	65¼	1000	do	41¼
100	do	65¼	300	do ...b3	41¼
100	do	65¼	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	66¼
100	Reading R.	101¼	200	do	66¼
100	do	101¼	200	do ...b10	66¼
100	do ...b3	101¼	200	do	66¼
100	Tol., W. & W.	43	500	Pitts., F. W. & C.	102

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
10,000	do ...b10	26¼	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	128¼
300	Quick. Min.	24¼	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101¼
100	West. U. Tel.	41¼	300	do	101¼
100	do	41¼	100	do ...b3	101¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	106¼	400	Chic. & N. W.	41¼
200	do	106¼	600	do	40¼
1600	Erie R.	64¼	500	do	41¼
100	do ...s30	65¼	800	do	40¼
100	do ...s30	65¼	100	do	40¼
100	do ...b3	65¼	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	66¼
100	do	65¼	200	do	66¼
100	do ...s5	65¼	200	do	66¼
100	do ...b4	65¼	100	do ...b3	66¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	128	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	101¼
300	Reading R. ...s4	101¼	200	do	101¼
100	do	101¼	100	do	101¼
100	do ...b30	101¼			

THURSDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

The Gold Room to-day lost the advance of 1 ₩ cent. reported yesterday. The sales ran down from 145¼ to 144¼ ₩ cent., the latest quotation at 5 o'clock being 144¼@¼ ₩ cent. The belief was current in the Room this forenoon that some of the speculators for the rise were quietly realizing on their cash Gold. A leading buyer in the *Bull* interest, however, was apparently acting in support of the market, and bought heavily of the Treasury Broker. The Customs demand for Gold on Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day amounts altogether to about $1,800,000. The Treasury sales of Gold for the three days we should roughly estimate at $3,500,000. This sum turned into Currency at the going rates has enabled the Assistant Treasurer to purchase a considerable amount of 7.30 ₩ cents., paid for to-day or to be paid for to-morrow. We hear of no further sales of 5-20s by the Treasury. The Public Funds fell off this forenoon below the figures for 1865s, May and November, and 1867s, January and July, at which the Secretary would be willing to supply further sums to the great dealers, even if he could freely use the money, which is doubtful. The Foreign Exchanges look less firm than yesterday. The rise in Money to 6@7 ₩ cent. is a strong inducement to draw Exchange on England and the Continent, and to employ the proceeds here, on call, with the Brokers. The Money Market felt the effect to-day of a liberal offering from the Foreign house and banking agencies, while several of our National Bank Presidents, and the President, it is said, of one of the leading Trust Companies, have been talking up the price of Money so persistently and with such apparent pains-taking as to be almost suspected of sympathizing, if not participating, in the bearish combination against the Public Funds and the Railway Stock market. However this may be, the combination is certainly the most powerful (and some of its members the most influential) that we have known to be arrayed against the Stock Market for a year past. The depression in prices which they have worked out might have been productive of numerous failures on the Exchange, on the *Bull* side of the speculation, had this interest been supported by any particular cliques or firms, as in the panics of November and January last; but as the case is found to be there are no acknowledged leaders on this side; the temporary differences against the holders of stocks are widely distributed; there have been no failures among their Brokers on the fall of 6 ₩ cent. in Erie and from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. in other stocks, while the *Short* interest in the market has perhaps been more than doubled at about the lowest figures of the week.

The Public Funds open weak, with a pressure to sell nearly all the 5-20s and the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881. This feeling was continued until the 2 o'clock meeting in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange, but immediately changed thereafter to a brisk demand, at an advance of ¼@⅜ ₩ cent., owing, in part, to the decided let-up in the Money market, but mainly to a renewed confidence among several of the large dealers, who, as intimated above, found the Treasury unwilling to make further sales of 5-20s of '65 or '67. Money was freely lent on the Public Funds at 6 ₩ cent. through the forenoon, and as cheap as 5 ₩ cent. at the close of the day. The Railway Brokers paid 7 ₩ cent. without asking any questions as to rate, but the very fact of this advance being generally accepted, caused their wants to be readily met by lenders, some of whom were left with large balances unemployed.

The Railway market was under great excitement through the day. The very lowest sales were not in all instances made and recorded in the Boards, as the Long Room (the resort in common of the outside operators and the Brokers of both Boards) was even more violently excited part of the day. The fluctuations were equally inconsistent and frequent. Erie was the salient point in the market, and the sellers were not only eager as against this Stock on its own account and supposed weakness, but for effect on the general New-York and Western list. They broke down New-York Central for a brief time below the price, 106 ₩ cent., from which last week's advance was started, and were especially savage as against the Northwest Stocks, Michigan Southern and Rock Island. But at the Afternoon Boards, with the exception of Erie, the buyers were more numerous, and the recovery in prices from 1 to 1½ ₩ cent. from the lowest sales. But at a later hour in the Long Room the general raid was renewed, and at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99¼	N. West Pref.	66¼	65¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼	114¼	Rock Island	101¼	101¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¼	107¼	Fort Wayne	102¼	1 1¼
N. Y. Central	107¼	106¼	W. U. Telegraph	42	42
Erie	66	63	Mariposa, Pref.	18¼	18
Hudson	130	128	St. Paul Pref.	62	62
Reading	101¼	101¼	Pacific Mail	142	141¼
Mich. Southern	79¼	79¼	Toledo&Wabash	44	43
Pittsburgh	83	83	American Gold	145¼	144¼
Tenn. 6s, new	65	63	Bills on London	109¼	109¼
Northwest	41¼	40¼			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, the market closing firm:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	142	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110¼
6 ₩ cent., 1868	142	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	107¼
6 ₩ cent., coup, 1868	142	5-20 cou., 1867	107¼
6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	111¼	5-20 cou., '67, small	107¼
500 & 1,000, '81	111¼	End. coupons, 1874	108
5-20 cou., small	114	10-40 reg	99¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	114¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	99¼
5-20, reg., 1864	109¼	7-30 2d series	106¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¼	7 3-10 3d series	106¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois war loan	101
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	99¼	Tennessee new bds.	65
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	62
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	100	Georgia 6s	73¼
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53¼
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53¼
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	102
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. Is.	79
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	California 7s	122
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '7 aft. 1870	101	Nav'n L'n & Tr's C.	125
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101	N. Y. Gas Light Co.	220
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Nassau	108
Mechanics'	118¼	Shoe and Leather	111
Union	117	Corn Exchange	121
America	141	Continental	106¼
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	110	Importers' & Trad's	118
Commerce	118	Central National	107¼
Bank of North Am'a	108	Fourth National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93¼	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 con.	107	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	88	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	81
Buff., N. Y. & Erie new 1st	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '98	78
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	101¼	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	96	Chic. & R. I. Con. 1s.	90
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	101	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	102¼
Mich. C., s. f. 1st 8s, '82	113	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 1s. c. 2d M.	90	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d, pfd.	91	Clev. & P. 3d M. con.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	79¼	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	96
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	93	Pennsyl'a R. R. bonds	90

According to Washington advices this morning the whole of the First Series of 7.30 ₩ cents., due Aug. 15 ult., has been funded within $3,000,000, or within 1 ₩ cent. of the original issue. It is probable that the larger portion of this sum has been stolen and caveated, or otherwise restrained from presentation and payment, or lost and destroyed. Such at least is the opinion of one of the oldest of our Bank Note and Treasury Note dealers.

We give place to the communication of our respected correspondent "Investigator," on the Public Finances, looking to the question of Specie payments. We confess that we regard the discussion as wholly premature; but as our correspondent has not suggested a very early day, no harm can come of ventilating his views on the practicability of ultimate resumption. Our own opinion is, and has been, for a year or more past, that there is no real popular sentiment in this country in favor of hastening a return to payments in Gold, and will not be until we have taken at least as much time to reduce our Greenback Legal-Tender system to a point at which we can safely begin to calculate upon the proper time for making it equal to Gold, as the four years of war in the course of which it was originally substituted for Gold. It is evident from the course of Gold since the Peace of 1865, that the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to hasten the day of resumption have proved ineffectual, and he may deem himself fortunate if the next session of Congress should not reverse, directly or indirectly, nearly all that he has practically accomplished in the way of Currency contraction since his Fort Wayne speech of October, 1865. The chances are that the National Banking system will be reopened to another $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 Bank Note Circulation, *and the further circulation of Greenbacks peremptorily stopped*. It may be that the use by the Secretary of the $50,000,000 of 3 ₩ cent. Legal-Tender Certificates (authorized by the last Congress,) in October, will satisfy the clamor for stopping contraction, which is almost sure to be raised at an early day by the Western delegation in Congress, as the question now threatens.

The National Banking system was modeled upon and in nearly all essentials conformed to the Free Banking system of New-York. There was, however, one essential principle departed from: that of an entire free trade in a secured Currency. Mr. Secretary CHASE was unwilling to adopt this principle at the outset of the system as a National Banking experiment, and so limited the Circulation to $150,000,000 free to general use and $150,000,000 for equal distribution to the loyal States of the Union—making three hundred millions in all. This maximum was reached some time ago, but not without excluding some of the States, who were slow in their organization of Banks, from a fair or equitable distribution of Circulation. This might have been deemed with the $400,000,000 original Greenbacks a satisfactory paper medium, without the renewal of the Compound Legal Tenders, but $37,000,000 of Greenbacks having since been contracted—in addition to the retirement of the whole extra $50,000,000 Greenbacks originally reserved to pay off Deposits, and the authority being still in force for $4,000,000 ₩ month further contraction, the question will no doubt be raised on the meeting of Congress as between throwing open the National Banking system to free trade in secured Circulation, as long as it is found safe and profitable to the banker—as under the New-York system, which eminently proved itself a self-regulating machine—and the restoring the Greenback minimum to $400,000,000. Between these two points, by way of compromise, it may be agreed to reopen the National system to a limited increase of Circulation, and to stop the contraction of Greenbacks. We are inclined to believe that the views of Mr. MCCULLOCH are strongly in favor of the National Banking system, as a permanent and uniform scheme of banking throughout the country, whether under the paper or specie legal tender redemption, and it is not unlikely that he would consent to an increase of its Circulation, rather than have his Greenback contraction reversed. We would not be understood as at present favoring any expansion of Currency, but as between this view of the probable action of Congress, and an effort to force Specie payments at any given early period, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that an expansion by Congress is much more probable than further contraction.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the second week in September:

1867	$317,672
1866	223,473
Increase	$94,199

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in September:

1867	$122,300
1866	100,654
Increase	$21,646

The Public Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I recently whiled away an inclement day in the country by examining the state of the Public Debt on the 1st of September, and I now beg to state the result of my lucubrations.

So much had been said in the last twelve months of the probable difficulty of converting 7.30s and paying all compound interest notes, that I was surprised at the great progress made in both operations, and, moreover, the conclusion was forced upon me, after compiling the tables at foot, and by other considerations, that Congress may, at its next session, very safely appoint the 1st of January, 1870, if not 1st of July, 1869, for the resumption of specie payments, by the Treasury at least.

It is generally admitted that the longer a movement toward resumption is delayed, when it can be undertaken with reasonable certainty of success, the more difficult it becomes.

Equally so that the best mode of approaching resumption is by fixing a day, not too early for the power of the Treasury, yet sufficiently remote to avoid unnecessary alarm in the community.

Nor will it be questioned that good crops, smaller commercial engagements than usual at home, and abundance of gold and cheap money in Europe, not only indicate the best time for moving toward resumption, but are important elements in facilitating it. All these advantages may be said to be already within our grasp, but may not be so twelve months hence, if Congress should put off the question to another session.

I have said in my table that greenbacks can be easily dealt with. I mean in some such way as this: The Treasury shall not pay them out as legal-tender after the specie day, but the National Banks may, and may also hold them as a reserve for their liabilities; but six months before the specie day, the reserve to be held by the City banks shall be thirty instead of twenty-five per cent., and of the country banks twenty instead of fifteen per cent. I would not, however, interfere with the general spirit of the National Bank Act.

It is easy enough to convert the $401,000,000 of 7.30s before the 1st of January, 1869; but the important question is, will the surplus revenue from the 1st of September, 1867, to the 1st of July, 1869, certainly pay off the $114,000,000.

During the last eight months the surplus has averaged $7,000,000 per month, although it has necessarily been greatly curtailed by the dullness of trade. This rate will pay off the $114,000,000 by the 10th of January, 1869, while one of $6,180,000 per month will do so by the 1st of July, 1869, which, with reasonable economy, may, I think, be counted upon as reliable.

To meet the fears of the timid, let the day fixed be the 1st of January, 1870, and in that case we shall probably find, as in all such cases, that specie will be practically paid nine or ten months before the appointed day, and gold fall to 5 or 10 ₩ cent. in two or three months after the law is passed.

I give these suggestions for what they may be worth, and shall be glad to hear your opinion and that of your intelligent readers thereon.

INVESTIGATOR.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.

Comparison of Short Liabilities of the Treasury and of the Net Public Debt at Various Times. (The Figures are Millions of Dollars.)

Date.	7-30 Notes	Interest Notes.	U. S. Notes, Greenbacks.	Net U. S. Debt.	Seven-thirties.	Interest Notes.	U. S. Greenbacks.	U. S. Debt.
	Short U. S. Liabilities.				Decrease in the Interval.			
1866, Jan 1	830	180	428	2716				
1867, Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	173
1867, Sept. 1	401	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	210	[illegible]	15	89

Liabilities Due before 1871 Outstanding on Sept. 1, 1867.

Compound interest notes, millions	97
Old stocks, millions	12
Sundries, millions	7
To be paid off, millions	116
Seven-thirties to be converted, millions	401
Total, millions	517

* Also, 365 millions greenbacks, which can be easily dealt with.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	9,159	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	77	Cut Meats, pkgs.	3
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs.	1,185
Wheat, bushels	24,932	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	78,275	Whisky, bbls.	160
Rye, bushels	24,416	Petroleum, bbls.	7,947
Oats, bushels	109,260		

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $9 62@$9 75 for Pots and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Has been in request at steady prices; Java at 24¼c.@25c.; Native Ceylon at 18¼c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 14¼c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16¼c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in light demand, and heavy; Middling grades, 25c.@26c. ₩ lb.; on sales and resales of 960 bales against receipts of 724 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	4,074
Receipts last week	1,720
Receipts preceding week	4,130
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	8,629
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,994
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports since Sept. 1	2,310
Exports since Jan. 1	322,350
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	406,000
Estimated stock on hand here	43,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,071,049
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,869,291
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,544,450
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	71,481

Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and demand at steady prices, including Jersey, extra brands, at mark, 30c.@31c.; State and Pennsylvania at mark, 28c.@30c.; Ordinary Western, loss off, 28c.@30c.; Western, by express, at mark, 26c.@27c.; Canada, loss off, 26c.@27c. ₩ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day. The home trade purchases of high grades have been rather liberal, at a further improvement in prices. Medium brands have been in slack request at about previous rates. Low grades have been comparatively scarce, and held with more confidence, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,550 bbls., all told, for immediate and forward delivery, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 50; very poor to good extra State at $10 10@$10 70; good to choice extra State at $10 75@$11 45; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 @$10 50 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 50
Extra State	10 10@11 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10@11 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@13 00
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Common to choice extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues in fair demand and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., at $9 85@$15 for common to very choice ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $7 00@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $6 10 for City and $7 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour [illegible] and sacks, at $11 25@$13 50 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic varieties show more activity. Peaches [illegible] better prices. [illegible] We quote: Apples, Western, ₩ bbl., [illegible]; Peaches, Delaware, ₩ basket, $1@$2 50; Peaches, Jersey, ₩ basket, [illegible]@$2 50; Whortleberries, ₩ bushel, [illegible]; Pears, Bartlett, ₩ bbl., $8@$12 50; Pears, common, ₩ bbl., $3 50@$5 50; Pears, Duchesse, ₩ bbl., [illegible]; Plums, Damson, ₩ bushel, $1 50@$2; Plums, Green Gage, ₩ bushel, [illegible]; Plums, Blue Bosse, ₩ bushel, $3 50@$5; Grapes, Isabella, ₩ lb., 10c.@20c.; Grapes, Concord, ₩ lb., 15c.@20c.; Grapes, Delaware, ₩ lb., 20c.@25c. Dried Fruits are in better demand, and the market is more active and firmer. We quote: Apples, State, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Apples, Western, 7¼c.@8¼c.; Apples, Southern, 6c.@7c.; Peaches, new Southern, 15c.@19c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 8c.@9c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8¼c.@9¼c. Cherries, new pitted, 35c.@38c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fairly active request, and decidedly firm, especially of Spring, have been quoted decidedly firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 68@$2 70—the latter a fancy price; Amber Western (Winter) at $2 40; No. 1 Spring to arrive, on private terms; No. 2 do. at $2 20@$2 25 to arrive, and Mixed poor to fair No. 2 do. at $2 15@$2 18; White Genesee on private terms; Amber State at $2 60; White Southern at $2 75; Amber do., part at $2 40, and White California at $2 62½@$2 65, and small lots of very choice at even higher figures, ₩ bushel. Corn has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel; the demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels, closing at $1 24@$1 26 for poor to choice Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 20 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, and $1 26½@$1 27 for nearly pure Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye has been in less request at essentially unchanged prices; sales 7,300 bushels, including State, at $1 50, and Western at $1 45 ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal. Barley Malt has been in moderate demand and firm. Sales 10,500 bushels at $1 35@$1 70 for very inferior to very choice ₩ bushel. Oats continue in active speculative request, at a further material advance in prices. We quote New Western at the close 69c.@73½c. here and to arrive; new State 70c.@72½c. ₩ bushel, sales 190,000 bushels. The demand for beans is light, with prices more in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $4 25@$4 40; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $4 50@$4 75; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $3@$4; Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 25@$1 30; Peas, Canada, in bbl., $1 40@$1 45 ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867: Roscoe Conkling, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Wm. Stimson, Oswego, shipstuffs and feed; Hiram Eaton, Buffalo, rye, corn and meal; J. Tallman Davis, Buffalo, oats; D. B. Deland, Buffalo, corn; M. S. Chase, Buffalo, oats; A. Horning, Buffalo, corn; Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, oats; Kitty Culver, Buffalo, oats, &c.; L. A. Hovey, Oswego, corn; Pete Fish, Oswego, corn; Gen. Banks, Buffalo, oats and shooks; J. Throckmorton, Buffalo, wheat; J. C. Shadden, Buffalo, corn; Ira D. Stoddard, Buffalo, oats, &c.; John H. Woods, Oswego, corn; Thos. Kingsford, Buffalo, wheat; Elon St. John, Buffalo, wheat; Virgil R. Bailey, Buffalo, wheat; Fred. Powers, Buffalo, corn; Frank A. Van Buren, Buffalo, oats; J. W. Barker, Buffalo, wheat; Autocrat, Oswego, corn and flour; Eva Caleb, Buffalo, wheat; Olive, Buffalo, corn; H. R. Crosby, Buffalo, wheat; Frank, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; G. B. Sloan, Oswego, wheat; W. S. Fenn, Buffalo, wheat.

The following statement, including shipments from Buffalo for 14 days ending Sept. 16, and from Oswego for 9 days ending Sept. 14, will show about the amount of Grain and Flour on canals destined for tide water:

From Buffalo week end'g.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Sept. 16	500	321,520	509,120	587,170	139,190	23,800
Sept. 9	[illegible]	356,320	476,850	683,500	26,630	52,870
Buffalo, 14 days	[illegible]	677,840	1,076,070	1,270,670	165,820	76,670
Oswego, 9 days	1,481	84,981	122,972	24,600	....	....
Total afloat	1,981	762,821	1,199,042	1,295,270	165,820	76,670
Prev. week	740	417,440	1,272,020	1,224,180	25,630	62,170
Cor. time, '66	715	214,427	2,428,950	319,742	41,891	48,270

The following will show the eastward movement of flour and grain from lake ports for the week ending Sept. 14, and destination:

To	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Buffalo	66,467	773,485	[illegible]	308,358	160,430	81,414
Oswego	....	124,601	69,263	....	15,1x7	....
Pt. Colborne	....	62,589	51,432	....	20,764	....
Ogdensburgh	10,353	57,304	6,008	....	....	....
Cape Vincent	....	....	7,380	....	....	....
Cleveland	....	7,580	....	....	....	....
Saginaw	20	....	....	....	....	....
Algonac	....	8,300	....	....	....	....
Goderich	2,980	....	....	10,000	....	....
Collingwood	....	....	38,431	....	....	....
Port Huron	15,030	312	....	....	....	....
Toronto	....	....	8,490	....	....	....
Kingston	....	78,550	....	....	....	....
Pt. Catherines	....	33,000	....	....	....	....
Montreal	1,831	12,379	....	....	....	....
Other ports	898	816	486	2,139	800	....
By railroad	6,081	7,220	335	4,352	592	1,145
Totals	94,730	1,219,054	576,657	321,747	198,078	82,559
Previous week	59,415	964,720	778,676	612,174	172,685	84,419
Cor. week, 1866	63,030	614,023	1,632,203	212,342	13,456	63,065

The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Sept. 14:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Chicago	62,952	774,419	320,043	643,162	270,280	60,062
Milwaukee	13,295	607,530	7,259	41,208	4,756	11,794
Toledo	28,340	112,360	102,043	26,516	4,633	8,260
Detroit	30,307	65,818	2,177	3,794	5,705	....
Cleveland	4,390	46,880	26,500	27,500	5,150	2,700
Totals	139,284	1,605,065	453,022	682,080	293,120	167,949
Prev'us week	119,715	1,126,267	786,432	532,617	257,733	92,489
Cor. w'k, '66	106,766	852,637	818,442	167,336	41,383	58,153

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 20c.@$1 50 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair request at 60c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet but steady, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in light demand at essentially unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Is in more demand, and held with more confidence, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c., Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Islands at 55c.@57c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in comparatively light request, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61½c. ₩ gallon; do. in bond, 52c.@52½c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5 12½; Rosin at $4@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$4; Pitch, $3 37@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and firm, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 66c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 26 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair request and buoyant at 18½c.@19½c. for Crude; 15c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@35c. for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon. The main business was in refined in bond.

POTATOES, &c.—The market is well supplied and trade is more active. We quote: Potatoes—Buckeyes, $2 25@$2 50; Peach Blows, $2 75@$3 50; Dyckmans, $2@$2 25; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 75@$3; Delaware Sweet, $4 75; Virginia Sweet, $4 ₩ bbl. Onions, ₩ bbl., $1 75@$2. Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl., $3@$3 50. Cabbages, ₩ 100, $6@$8. Tomatoes, ₩ basket, 75c.@87c. Squashes—Marrow, ₩ bbl., $2 50@$3.

POULTRY—Poultry is in better demand, and prices are improving. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys, ₩ lb., 22c.@24c.; Fowls, ₩ lb., 16c.@18c.; Spring Chickens, ₩ lb., 18c.@20c.; Geese, ₩ pair, $2@$3; Ducks, ₩ pair, 75c.@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more freely dealt in at somewhat firmer prices, but it closes heavily, and in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last 4,350 bbls., in lots, at $24 37@$24 56 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 37 regular way; $20 50@$21 for Prime, and Extra Prime ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, deliverable within 30 days, seller's option, at $24 50@$24 75 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 13½c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled shoulders, and 15¼c.@17½c. for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales about 840 pkgs. Bacon has been held more firmly, and has been in fairly active demand. Sales since our last, 150 bxs. and 20,000 lbs. secured at 13½c.@16c. ₩ lb. Lard has been in less request at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $19@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 112 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull to-day. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in fair request at 28c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 17c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good demand at 6c.@16c., as extremes, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The receipts of Butter continue light and insufficient for market requirements, the total for the week ending this day being 7,965 packages. Under the influence of the short supply, and reports from various sections of a diminished make of Butter, some speculative feeling has been developed, and a further advance in rates the result. The reports of the drouth at the West have, without doubt, been greatly exaggerated. Although serious inconvenience has been felt in various sections on account of the lack of rain, yet we think the amount of crop will not be greatly lessened. We note that the price of Butter in the several Western markets has advanced to 35c. for the better qualities. We have no faith in the late advance being sustained on any short-crop theory, and have no doubt that dairymen will wisely part with their stock to those who wish to speculate on that idea. Fresh Fall Butters have been advanced to 45c. for selections, but a very large proportion is of so inferior a quality as to command not over 30c. Western Butters are in very light receipt and prices proportionably have advanced with other qualities and styles. We quote:

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₩ lb.	38 @45
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₩ lb.	38 @42
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₩ lb.	38 @40
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₩ lb.	37 @38
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb.	35 @38
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb.	35 @38
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	30 @35
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	25 @30
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	17 @25
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	19 @25
Grease Butter, original packages, ₩ lb.	10 @12

The market for Cheese has ruled firm and active at an advance in rates during the entire week, and we note sales of Factories in a very general manner in the dairy districts directly to the shippers, at prices outside of our quotations, adding the usual charges for freight. The business done for the week ending this day was 89,330 boxes, a very large proportion of which is simply in transit to the several English markets. A better demand prevails for the local and country trade, and the market closes firmly, with considerable activity at our quotations, as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported of 1,400 hhds. Cuba, [illegible]

[illegible] in moderate [illegible]

STEARINE [illegible] TALLOW—Has been [illegible] since our last 115,000 lbs. [illegible] at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. [illegible] WHISKY—[illegible] at $2 30 [illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool [illegible] 300 bales of cotton [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] Wood at [illegible] 300 tons Oil Cake [illegible] Wheat, by steamer [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TWENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 25 [illegible], New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock noon,

[illegible] TONS

of FRESH MINED COAL FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGION, deliverable at their depot, Hoboken, [illegible] Also, at [illegible] deliverable [illegible]

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BENJ. F. THEARL, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

By THEARL & BRO. TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. [illegible] Liberty-st. The entire furniture [illegible] for convenience of sale, viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites in plush [illegible] blue, fine walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands [illegible] hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, [illegible] Descriptive catalogues early on morning of sale.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.

Warranty deeds will be given to all purchasers.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1867.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FINE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a varied collection of works of art by artists of the modern school, comprising Landscapes, Marine, Historical and Religious Works, which are now on exhibition, and will be till date of sale. Catalogues can be had at the office.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. BINTURA.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

800 packages Malaga Raisins.

25 bales Grenoble Walnuts.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon two hundred and thirteen and one-twelfth (213 1-12) dozen gloves, more or less, of various kinds, sizes and qualities, for the payment of a tax assessed against Lefferts Minster, Samuel Minster and others, as copartners under the firm of [illegible], and the said property will be sold at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & Co., at their store, No. 105 Wall-st., in this City, on the 3d day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District, New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, superior oil paintings, French plate mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, real bronzes, French clock, Aubuson, Axminster, velvet and other carpets, silverware, superb rosewood and ebony parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, all made by Belter, Marcotte, Hutchins, &c.

F. COLTON will sell on MONDAY next, 23d inst., at the private residence [illegible], the entire rich furniture of the house. Catalogues giving more full particulars can be obtained at the salesroom, on SATURDAY, 21st inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 10 1-2 A. M., at No. 15 Nassau-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., Brooklyn:

Chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, blankets, feather-beds, carpets, china, glassware, kitchenware, &c.

H. H. SHELLING, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 310 Broadway, counters, tables, fancy goods, &c. A fine coupe and barouche for sale cheap.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into by and between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part, PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance, due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the [illegible] day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 12, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 21, 1858.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1858.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23 1866.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 13, 1866, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August [illegible], 1866, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 13, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, [illegible] 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 22, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1867.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE I will sell THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 321 6th-av., one-horse, wagon and harness, and the entire stock and fixtures of a grocery store, together with the lease of the same, and all other property contained therein.

THOMAS CUSHING, Attorney for Mortgagee.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The protracted illness of our venerable President, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, has terminated in his decease, and we are called upon to mourn the loss which this Company has sustained, and with which he was connected, therefore,

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of JOSEPH B. COLLINS, and with whom we have been associated in our deliberations [illegible]

Resolved, That by his example of devotion, self-sacrifice [illegible] JOSEPH B. COLLINS gave practical effect to that remarkable benevolence [illegible] devoted to the people of this City. [illegible]

[illegible]

By order, WILLIAM TUCKER, President pro tem.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent [illegible] good references from the best families in Brooklyn, where they have served. Apply at [illegible] opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW [illegible] large [illegible] and long experience in the business; is an industrious woman [illegible] German. Apply to [illegible] New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCAtion, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family, where [illegible]. Any gentleman who wishes to obtain a first-class housekeeper, one who is highly qualified to preside over such a home, will address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, as nurse [illegible] is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth [illegible]. Can be seen for two days in the store at No. [illegible] near 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL PROtestant cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, [illegible] and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable, to be had at the Union Employment Office, [illegible] Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of grown children in a private family; can cut and fit; can do all kinds of family sewing; [illegible] in her present place. Call at or address No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS [illegible] understands all kinds of family sewing; also, operating on two different sewing machines; [illegible] of lady's maid, if required; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY SITUations for two very competent servants with best of references; one as cook, washer and ironer or laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 434 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing [illegible]; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to take care of young children and make herself generally useful; she has been but a few months in this country, has had a fair education, and can bring good recommendation. Apply to or address A. G., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., basement.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a middle-aged French woman for one or two single gentlemen; she would do [illegible] the whole work of the house and take care of their linen; she can furnish best City reference. Address A. B., 387 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can come well recommended; none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 125 West [illegible]th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, if required, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 150 West 10th-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and fine washer; can operate on W. & W.'s sewing-machines; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to go out of City; references. Address H. A., dressmaker, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a private family as cook; understands her business; would attend the butter making; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 314 [illegible]-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as seamstress; can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can procure the best of City reference. Call at No. 228 Sullivan-st., second floor, front; Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; none need apply that require washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can do all kinds of family sewing; satisfactory reference. Call at Ladies' Boot and Shoe store, No. 265 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and fine washing; is a good laundress, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, No. 327 5th-av., near 3d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c. thoroughly; refers to former place of 5 years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPAble girl to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; and highly recommended. Apply at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, and has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO speaks English, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 434 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, a situation; is fully competent; has first-class City reference; would go as nurse or plain seamstress; is tidy and willing. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook, and would do the washing; has the best City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Ring three times.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, a situation in a private family, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 434 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; would take the place of general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 434 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl; good cook, washer, ironer, &c.; city or country. Can be seen at No. 105 [illegible]-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 213 East 26th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation in a private family as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 388 3d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 271 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook [illegible] understands [illegible] French cooking, soups, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at 106 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at No. 240 West [illegible]-st., third floor, front-room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, or to travel with an invalid lady and [illegible]; good city reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to City or country; best of references. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a private family a few miles from the City; must be well recommended. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 480 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 182 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 229 West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS A situation in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 146 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 21 Mott-st.

A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING would like to get a situation for a good cook who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at [illegible]

DRESSMAKER—A YOUNG LADY WHO thoroughly understands dress and cloak making, and is competent in cutting and fitting by measurement, wants a situation as forewoman in a first-class dressmaking establishment; [illegible] Call on or address Miss M. A. F., No. [illegible] 4th-av., [illegible]

SCOTCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, IRISH, [illegible] servants [illegible] at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]-st. [illegible]

SELECT SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., for all capacities, City and country, with good recommendations, at the large first-class Servants' Institute, No. 45 6th-av.; wages according to ability.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion who is thoroughly capable in every branch of the business; is not a coachman, but a first-class gardener, who has served a regular time at the business; would take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; married; no children; good references. Address M., gardener, at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has three years' best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Haffer's office, No. 22 South William-st., second floor, back office, or address R. M. D., Box No. 2,165 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, industrious man as coachman, or groom and coachman, in a private family; would make himself otherwise useful; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address N. W., No. [illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family, one who has had years of experience in this City; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Call or address at the carriage department, No. [illegible] Broadway, for two days. WALTER.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the cultivation of greenhouse, graperies and vegetables, or to take charge of any gentleman's place; best City reference. Address J., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE, situations on a gentleman's place; the man is generally useful, understanding the care and management of horses and cattle; the wife as good cook, washer and ironer; both willing and obliging. Address T. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a sober, faithful, industrious single man; understands driving, the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of valuable horses, by an American single man, sober, industrious and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address his present employer, at Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (colored,) a situation; is a good groom and careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 32 Downing-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUAtions as watchman, storekeeper, &c., and linen woman in hotels; are able to manage a laundry; would keep house for a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 127 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (English,) married, no encumbrance; City references. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 217 *Times* Office; or at Mr. McNicols', No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family in the country, by a smart and obliging young man; can come well recommended by last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Call or address W., No. 120 Worth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, would take charge of plain gardening; truly understands his business, and no objection to the country. Good references. Address P. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waiterman, a situation; he understands the care and management of silver, and is perfect master of his business. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 434 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom; has good reference, and has no objection to general work, and will work for moderate wages. Address O. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address H. W., No. [illegible] Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN A situation as porter or runner for an office; has been employed in such capacity for the past seven years; can give good reference. Apply to No. 3 4 Broadway, in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address M. Y., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business and has first-class references. Address S. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; would make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address A. B., Box No. 299 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom. Has good City references; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 65 Greenwich-st., or by letter addressed to P. DENY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or waiter; very satisfactory references can be had at No. 123 East 23d-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A BUSINESS HOUSE, AN ACtive, energetic young man to travel in Brazil; must speak the Portuguese language, and have unexceptionable references both as to character and ability; one who has traveled in that country preferred. Address, with references, and stating what situations the applicant has held during the last three years, F. E. Z. & CO., Office *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 20 years of age, to make himself generally useful; must write a good hand, and have some knowledge of book-keeping; good references required. Apply to N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SOBER, ACTIVE, INDUSTRIous man, who has a large acquaintance with the carpenters and builders of the City; his remuneration will depend upon his ability. Address Box No. 38 Station F.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN OF good address to canvass New-York and Brooklyn for steel engravings and chromos. Active men can make $5 to $10 per week. Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL, Leeds, N. Y., good weavers to operate "Crompton's broad Fancy Cassimere Loom." Apply at the mill at Leeds, N. Y., or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 82 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY IN A WHOLESALE house, living with his parents in this City, who can come well recommended for honesty and strict integrity; salary first year $100 with yearly increase. Address Box No. 467 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 the first year. Address Box No. 761 Post-office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, 11 miles in the country. F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, up stairs.

KEEP COPIES OF ALL YOUR LETTERS in the PENN LETTER BOOK. No copying press or water needed. This valuable invention saves labor, time and money, and is for sale by all dealers. Local and general agents wanted. Address Penn. Manufacturing Works, No. 702 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn., Box No. 217.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Werner & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Dining-room Suites.

Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.

Enameled and Chamber Furniture, by DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.,

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.

PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,

(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

A REDUCTION IN PRICE OF 30 PER cent. at DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S Furniture and Bedding Warerooms, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie, and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st.; entrance No. 87 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

SCALES, SCALES, SCALES.

Low prices for Gold Medal Scales at JONES' scale works, No. 27 Park-row.

THE NEW-YORK BUILDING BLOCK COMPANY, No. 24 Vesey-st., desire to inform parties contemplating building, that they are now prepared to contract for [illegible] blocks for manufacturing, and thus been enabled to [illegible]. The public are invited to inspect specimens at our office.

A REDUCTION IN PRICE OF 30 PER cent. at DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S Furniture and Bedding Warerooms, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie, and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st.; entrance No. 87 Bowery.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE; ALSO, brushes of every description, at the brush factory, No. 283 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOFFMAN.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI as FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Ferris, Miss Jefferson, Miss Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Walsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, KING LEAR. Edwin Forrest as King Lear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

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14th-st., near 6th-av.
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No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY. PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A serious riot occurred in Manchester yesterday, resulting in the killing of a policeman and the wounding of several other persons. As the Police were removing Kelly and Deany, Fenians recently arrested in that city, from the depot to the jail, a mob attacked the officers, and after a serious fight rescued the prisoners. Several of the rioters were seriously injured, and an officer killed. A reward of £300 was immediately offered for the recapture of the rescued Fenians, but up to a late hour they had not been found. A large number of the rioters were arrested.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows the increase of bullion in the vaults to be £150,000 since the last report.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met at the usual hour yesterday morning. On motion of Mr. Gerry the resolution formerly offered by him, calling upon the Fire Commissioners for information, was taken from the table and adopted. The consideration of the reports on Finance and Canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The discussion on the amendments offered by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Lapham last evening was renewed, and continued at great length. Mr. Lapham's amendment was finally lost, and Section 14, as reported by the Finance Committee, was adopted. It provides that, except the debts specified in the twelfth and thirteenth sections, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State unless such debt be authorized by a law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein, and such law shall impose and provide for a collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contraction thereof. It also provides that no law authorizing the contracting of any debt on the part of the State, shall go into effect until it shall have been submitted to and ratified by the people. Section 17 gave rise to a lengthy debate. It stipulated that the Capitol of the State shall be permanently located at the City of Albany, but the building of a new Capitol shall not be undertaken within ten years from the adoption of the new Constitution; nor shall any money be hereafter appropriated for that object until the expiration of that period. An amendment providing for the removal of the Capitol to New-York City was lost. After further discussion at the evening session, a motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Alvord's motion to strike out the section regarding the Capitol was lost, was disagreed to. The 18th section was then discussed, without definite result, when the Committee reported progress and the Convention adjourned.

Reports from the Indian country state that the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Camanches and Kiowas have consolidated to the number of 2,000, and are committing depredations on all sides. Several large trains have been attacked recently, and from one of them the Indians obtained a quantity of Spencer rifles and ammunition. Four men employed with one train were killed and several others were wounded. The Peace Commissioners had arrived at North Platte, where they were met by Spotted Tail and two hundred other Indians, who had assembled for a conference. Three white women and three children, who had been held as captives, were delivered to the Commissioners by Spotted Tail. The Montana Volunteers, under Col. Howel, had a fight with Indians on Boulder River on the 30th of August. The troops afterward found the outfitting tools and a coat belonging to Capts. Weston and Hodes, who were reported killed on the 2d of August. The coat had several bullet and arrow holes through it.

Sir Frederick Bruce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, died suddenly at the Tremont House, in Boston, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, from an attack of diptheria. The flags of the city were displayed at half-mast on the City Hall, Faneuil Hall and the Common, and the stars and stripes were placed at half-mast on all Government buildings. The remains of Sir Frederick were immediately embalmed, and will be taken in charge by Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, who left Washington yesterday for that purpose.

LOCAL.

Mr. John H. Brady has commenced a suit against the Mayor, Common Council, Comptroller, P. B. Sweeney, City Chamberlain, and one or two others, for the purpose of obtaining a peremptory mandamus, compelling the authorities to award him certain contracts for repairing up-town streets. The plaintiff claims that as the lowest bidder he is entitled to do the work. Notice of argument has been given for the 24th inst.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Dr. Stone in the chair. Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer, submitted a report in which he confirmed all that we have published heretofore with reference to the prevalence of cholera on board the Liverpool steamer *Minnesota*, which arrived at this port on Monday night last. Other business of less importance occupied the attention of the Board, and an adjournment until Thursday next was ordered.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday eight cases were disposed of by Recorder Hackett. John Henry Livingston, *alias* Lewis, *alias* Matthews, *alias* De Puyster, pleaded guilty of forging the name of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to a check for $75,000, in July last. He was remanded until next term for sentence. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the People.

The Cedar Lawn Cemetery was dedicated near Paterson, N. J., yesterday. A procession of firemen and citizens marched to the grounds where addresses were delivered, and the ceremony of [illegible] lots for erecting soldiers' and firemen's monuments took place.

George J. Hardy, of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of aiding to procure the bonds for the removal of the whisky of which Collector Callicott is accused of defrauding the Government. Hardy has been held to bail by United States Commissioner Newton in the sum of $10,000.

In the matter of the seizure of the establishment of the Kentucky Bourbon Company in the Fourth District, Collector Bailey has made affidavits before United States Commissioner White, preparatory to the beginning of criminal proceedings against Daniel [illegible], Mr. Landman and others.

There were but two or three cases of particular interest at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. About the usual number of convictions were made of till-tappers, shoplifters and wife-beaters, and four carters were fined for cruelty to their horses.

The commencement of the College of the City of New-York was held last evening at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large and the exercises interesting.

Wm. Lane was arrested last night on a charge of purposely setting fire to a bed in the hotel No. 108 Vesey-st.

The Republicans held their primary elections for delegates to the Syracuse Convention last evening.

We are indebted to Purser F. W. Ely, of the steamship *Arago*, for foreign packages.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was less animated yesterday. Desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Oats were decidedly dearer. Corn was much lower. Provisions were irregular, Pork closing heavily. Groceries firm. Cotton depressed. Freights less active.

Debt and Taxation—The True Policy.

The letter of Senator Morton, which we publish in this morning's Times, contrasts most favorably with recent outgivings, Republican and Democratic, on the subject of finance. Mr. Pendleton and Gen. Butler have touched it only to disturb and alarm. Both have suggested methods of dealing with the national debt which directly affect the faith of the Government toward the public creditor. Mr. Pendleton's proposition is to substitute for debt as represented by bonds debt represented by currency; literally to flood the country with greenbacks, and ruin all interests by unlimited inflation. Gen. Butler does not go quite so far as that. Without raising the question of currency, he insists upon a rigid adherence to the letter of the bond, which, with certain exceptions, he reads as payable in legal tender paper, not gold. Radical and Democrat, Messrs. Butler and Pendleton are thus working in the direction of practical repudiation; and we already see the mischievous result of their teaching in more than one Western journal. That, separately or together, they will produce any strong impression we do not believe. Wendell Phillips says truly that any party which shall commit itself to repudiation in any form will be crushed out of existence by the American people. But evil is nevertheless wrought by the bias which the discussion of the debt, apart from taxation, imparts to the popular conception of finance, and especially by the misapprehension to which these ideas give rise in Europe.

It is satisfactory, then, to turn from the empirical plans of financial relief which Messrs. Pendleton and Butler have respectively promulgated to the clear statement and wholesome reasoning of Senator Morton. The former limit their nostrums to the debt, leaving untouched the matter of taxation, except as it is involved in the payment of interest on bonds. Mr. Morton, on the contrary, addresses himself to the question of taxation as *the* question of the day, placing that of debt in a secondary position. This is the proper relation of the two questions. The debt, large as it is, is not in excess of our resources, and ere it reach maturity will have dwindled almost into insignificance, compared with the rapid growth of the country in population, productive industry and available wealth. But the present taxation is oppressive, exhaustive, almost unendurable. It represses production, cripples industry, embarrasses trade, and fosters discontent in a degree which no statesman can overlook.

The mere politician exhausts his financial capacity when he invents a plan for the reduction of the national debt. The debt is his bugbear, and he is not scrupulous in the choice of means for reducing its amount. Mr. Pendleton's mode is that of infinite dilution, after the manner of homeopathy—the bonded debt being lost sight of in an ocean of worthless paper. And there are others, differing with Mr. Pendleton in all things, who would keep the taxation-screw in constant operation simply with a view to the paying off of debt. One would beggar the patient by filling his pockets with rags; the others would tax the patient to death for the satisfaction of his creditors. Both methods belong to the quackery of finance. Both anticipate danger where none exists, and overlook the danger that lies before us.

All the issues of repudiation or anti-repudiation are averted by the opinions to which Mr. Morton gives expression. Mr. Wells presented a view substantially the same in his last report to the Treasury, and it is one that must commend itself to the judgment of those who study the exigencies of the time rather than theory and speculation. So far as the debt is concerned, no necessity exists for immediate action, save in regard to inconsiderable amounts. Long time will elapse before the absolute maturity of the great body of outstanding obligations, and it is the part neither of economy nor patriotism to anticipate their payment. In the interval between to-day and the dates when the various forms of bonded indebtedness will become due, we may hope that the question of paying in paper or gold will be settled by the gradual return to a specie basis. To make that topic an element in political warfare, as Gen. Butler proposes, is, then, gratuitous folly. The difficulty he combats need never come, if we but suffer the whole subject to rest until the adjustment of it becomes an actual duty. Just now, there is no excuse for any discussion whatever concerning it. Only give up the notion of discharging the debt before the creditors dream of presenting the bonds for payment: growth and prosperity will make the matter easy when that time arrives.

Mr. Morton appears to consider the pending measure for funding the debt unnecessary and impracticable. Its convenience to the holders of the bonds, and its tendency to strengthen their value abroad, are points which deserve careful consideration. Nor is it improbable that the holders would consent to a long-date bond, payable abroad if necessary, with all the advantages in the market which would accrue from fixedness and increased facilities of negotiation. This, however, is a point which does not affect the general scope of Mr. Morton's argument.

"The immediate benefit resulting from this aspect of the national debt is the enlarged power acquired for revising, readjusting and reducing the system of federal taxation. One of the pleas upon which the present burdens are maintained is that the Treasury should be enabled to acquire the means of steadily diminishing the debt. Discard this costly fallacy—recognize the fact that a country emerging from a colossal struggle for its existence requires recuperation—and from that moment Congress will be able to lighten the load of taxation to an extent that would infuse new life into every branch of industry and enterprise. Mr. Morton's conclusion is on the right side. "I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and pay the interest and maturing obligations, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times."

The present system of taxation will not be tolerated much longer. The necessities which gave it birth excused its rudeness and even palliated its injustice. But the time is over when these can be urged in justification of a system which violates all sound principles of fiscal economy, and imposes burdens to which the strength of the country is unequal. Simplification and reduction cannot be safely postponed. The former will no doubt be facilitated by the results of Mr. Wells' European investigations; and the latter may be carried to a most satisfactory extent if the view pressed by Mr. Morton with so much force be adopted.

The Brooklyn Whisky Frauds.

Another development has been made in the whisky frauds in Brooklyn, by the arrest of a party who is charged with being engaged in the fabrication of the bond upon which two hundred barrels of the four hundred and eleven, which are involved in the Callicott case, were taken out of bond. The affidavits on which this arrest was founded are published in another column. They are interesting, not only in themselves, but also because of the light which they throw upon some things which have already appeared in the case against Mr. Callicott and his deputy.

It will be recollected that Mr. Callicott dismisses the matter of this bond with a very brief statement. He says that the bond "was executed in due form, and the sureties thereon justified before Deputy-Collector Allen;" that it was submitted to Revenue-Inspector Breed for examination, who returned it with his certificate, that he had examined it and found the sureties sufficient, and that on these facts he had "official reason to believe the bond to be good." Mr. Allen, in his affidavit, says that it has been his invariable rule to require the sureties on similar bonds to justify and to be "identified by some person to him personally known," and that he is confident that the sureties on this bond "were so personally identified to him," though he cannot recollect who introduced and identified them; and that he "has exercised the strictest scrutiny into the identification and justification of sureties to all bonds placed before him." When our readers shall have read the description of this bond in question, and the affidavits in regard to its fabrication, they will be better qualified than before to judge whether the sureties on this bond were thus properly identified, and did thus justify, and whether this scrutiny was exercised.

It seems from the description of the bond—and upon this we are certainly justified in commenting, inasmuch as it was sent by the Collector himself to the District-Attorney to be sued upon, and is a piece of evidence, therefore, which can hardly be contradicted—that these officials took a bond which was not signed by one of the parties whose instrument it purported to be, one of the sureties signing it as John Jaggard, while his name was written in the bond itself as John Garrard, and in the affidavit and certificate on the back, James Garrard, and while in the special affidavit of justification, which Mr. Allen says he always takes, and which is attached to this bond, and in the certificate of Mr. Allen, the name is written James Saggard. How Mr. Allen can make the acceptance of such a paper square with the "strict scrutiny" which he swears he has exercised; and how Mr. Callicott can think that any certificate of his Deputy or of an Inspector can be any excuse for his having accepted it, are questions for those gentlemen to answer.

But further the affidavit of James Saggard, or John Jaggard, stated that he owned a house and lot worth $15,000, which he purchased from one R. F. Whipple on the 4th day of May, 1866. Now, the Register's office of the County of Kings is but a few hundred feet distant from the Collector's office. Would it not have been consistent with "strictest scrutiny" to have stepped over there and learned, as the briefest examination would have shown, that no such conveyance to Saggard or Jaggard was on record?

The affidavit of justification of Mr. Malin shows also some things which, perhaps, should have excited suspicion. In it he swore that he had for a year past both resided and done business at No. 271 Myrtle-avenue—not a part of the city where gentlemen worth $43,000 would be very likely to live; that he owned household furniture worth $2,500, and that he owned real estate worth $35,000, not the house in which he lived, however, but one near Atlantic-avenue, and a farm in New-Jersey, and these he had purchased within a year. A very slight examination of records would have shown that this affidavit was false, and a "strict scrutiny" of the affidavit would have shown that the value of this real estate had been altered in the affidavit from $15,000 to $35,000.

Now, when we have, in addition to these matters appearing on the face of the papers, the affidavits which state that neither of the sureties was sworn before Mr. Allen at all; that Jaggard refused to answer to the name of Saggard; that both he and Malin were men well known around the City Hall, Jaggard being personally acquainted with Allen, and were obviously poor men in appearance, Malin especially showing that he was a poor drunken fellow;—when we put all these circumstances together, they certainly show a case of culpable negligence. The degree of culpability remains to be determined when the whole of the case upon both sides has been fully brought out. We can understand that possibly Mr. Allen may have relied upon Mr. Hardy's statements, as Mr. Callicott says he did upon Mr. Allen's and Inspector Breed's certificates. How far that will excuse either of them for not using their own eyes and judgments remains to be seen. But in view of these later developments, what becomes of the [illegible] statement of Mr. Callicott and his [illegible]?

Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

The announcement of the death of Sir Frederick Bruce will occasion profound and painful regret, not only among the large circle of his personal friends, but in every political and diplomatic circle where worth and judgment and a fairly balanced mind are held of account.

It was exactly one week before the assassination of President Lincoln that Sir Frederick arrived in New-York. He was necessarily detained here for a few days. The excitement over the surrender of Lee probably influenced him rather to delay than to hasten his journey to Washington; and although he reached the capital three or four days before the tragedy of the 14th of April, there was no opportunity for his formal presentation as British Minister until several weeks after the President's death. We do not remember that he had ever the opportunity of meeting Mr. Lincoln, even unofficially.

Sir Frederick Bruce was appointed to the post he has so creditably filled, after a long and varied experience in different diplomatic and administrative departments of the British service. So long ago as 1842, when he was but twenty-eight years of age, he was attached to the special mission of Lord Ashburton, which resulted in the pacific adjustment of the Northeastern boundary question. At that time his brother, Lord Elgin, had just entered, in the Island of Jamaica, upon the great career which afterward opened up to him as a Colonial Administrator. And thereafter the services of both to their Government, although at times of a widely different character, were almost equally conspicuous and equally valuable. Lord Elgin went from Jamaica to Canada. Sir Frederick Bruce, two years after the completion of his services as an *attaché* of Lord Ashburton's special embassy, took the position of Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong; and for a time, while Elgin was Governor-General of British America, Sir Frederick was Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland. During the ten succeeding years (from 1847) he held different consular and diplomatic positions in the Republic of Bolivia, in Uruguay and in Egypt. He accompanied Lord Elgin to China in 1857, and became British Minister to that country when the mission at Pekin was established six years ago. In that capacity he had occasion to act on matters of common interest with our representative, Mr. Burlingame; and the official and personal relations then established between the two Ambassadors—relations the cordial nature of which Mr. Burlingame always eagerly bore witness to—doubtless prepared the way for Sir Frederick's appointment to his latest mission here. His success in this, as in less important trusts, unquestionably lay in the justness of his character, and the wide experience of government which he had acquired outside of the narrow realm of British domestic politics. He came here without any prejudices to cloud his judgment. He came with a record, so far as his China Mission was concerned, which strongly commended him to the regard of the Government and the loyal people of the country. His ministerial functions were performed faithfully and earnestly, but with no needless demonstration and no extra-official zeal. On all hands testimony is given to the unpretentious manner in which he went about his official and social duties; the readiness with which he entered upon any task which demanded conciliatory endeavor, and his self-control under circumstances which, to a less evenly balanced mind, might have been cause of irritation. His genial hospitality will be long remembered by those who had the opportunity of enjoying it during the last two years. And his unexpected death at a period in human life when he had but just reached mature manhood, and when the position he filled so much requires the energies and experience of a ripe intellect, cannot but occasion profound regret on both sides of the Atlantic.

MINOR TOPICS.

The fact that within the last day or two there have been anxious inquiries from Europe as to the new position Gen. Butler has assumed in reference to the finances and the payment of our debt, gives proof that upon one matter at least our public men and political parties will have to be careful as to what ground they take. Our credit in Europe is not what it should be, but with the large amount of our bonds which are now held there, and the large amounts which are constantly being sent there, it is of the utmost importance to this country that our financial standing abroad should not be damaged by the loose and foolish utterances of men whose position gives them power over the legislation of the country. At such a time as this, when the balance of trade is heavily against us, and when we are enabled to regulate it in some measure by the export of our bonds, it is suicidal to shake the confidence in these bonds of those whom it is our interest should become their purchasers. A stoppage of the foreign demand at this time, or the return of a hundred millions of those now held abroad, would affect our credit, our commerce, and our industry very seriously. We therefore repeat the warning to politicians which we have already given half a dozen times, that in the interests of party and of country, as well as in their own selfish interests, they should be cautious as to the use of such language as will shake the foundations of the national credit.

We now hear of the discovery of new revenue frauds and whisky frauds in Boston with ramifications to Buffalo. It is to be hoped that the business of searching into these revenue frauds, which evidently exist all over the country, and which have deprived the Treasury of a large proportion of revenue, will be prosecuted without any regard to the parties who may be implicated by the revelations, or without any regard to their political effect. When once such frauds are found to be difficult and dangerous, and when once it is found that the legal penalty for violating the law is rigidly enforced, there will be some likelihood of swindling coming to an end. But not until then.

A correspondent who read our paragraph upon Dumas' new biography wants to know, in mock trepidation, what will become of us if the native fertility of that author is to be furthered by outside appliances. Sylvanus Cobb, we admit, is but a barren fig-tree in the garden of literature, compared with the veteran Dumas, and if the latter's extraordinary fecundity is to be aided with materials put at his disposal by imperial fiat, the issue may be alarming. Dumas is indeed the Alexander the Great of romance, who vainly sighs for other worlds in fiction to conquer. But having at this late day broken into a new field—that of history—he may yet prove more [illegible] than ever. To blot out the [illegible] of Dumas from the world would be the [illegible] library.

We suppose we must now hold Prim's attempted revolt in Spain as a complete failure. A number of successes were achieved by his party, and there is no doubt that a large proportion of the population sympathized with the insurrectionary movement. But the popular feeling was not deep enough for a revolution, and the army, upon which Prim largely relied for assistance, remained faithful to the Queen, with the exception of one or two small detachments. There is no doubt that Spain has the worst Government and the worst Sovereign of any country in Europe. But there is not much hope of a change as things now are.

A French savan has been making some new investigations in one of the Communes as to the effect of consanguineous marriages in producing disease and idiocy in the offspring. His researches were in a locality which furnished large opportunity for observation, and he minutely investigated the history and circumstances of forty families resulting from such marriages. He has prepared tables to show that neither vices of conformation, insanity, idiocy, cretinism, deaf-muteness, nor epilepsy existed among any of these families; and he has come to the conclusion that the dangers of consanguine marriages result from an intensification of any morbid hereditary tendencies that may exist in each parent, while, if each be perfectly healthy, the fact of consanguinity counts for nothing. The subject is one regarding which our knowledge is very imperfect, and in which anything like scientific investigation is very limited. Though of great importance to the human race, it is moreover a subject about which accurate dates are exceedingly difficult of collection. It is always safe, however, to follow the old injunction that a "man shall not marry his grandmother."

A prominent citizen of San Francisco has offered, upon certain conditions, to give $50,000 for the foundation of a "Labor Exchange"—an institution for the protection of labor, and the advancement of industry; a place where every one who seeks employment can find it without fee or reward; where the minutest information and statistics respecting every branch of industry shall be collected and imparted gratuitously, so that every one may learn without expense where his labor or service are needed. We should like to see some such institution as this established in some one of our large cities—above all in New-York. We believe it would be of great advantage to operatives and laborers, and would be a benefit to all the trades and industries of the City.

The *Court Journal* has discovered that women may vote under the Reform Bill which has lately become the law of England. Its mode of reasoning is this: The Act of 1850, for shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament, provides that in all acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, &c., unless the contrary is expressly provided. Now the new Reform Bill has not expressed the contrary, and therefore women are safe to vote if they like. We cannot see, however, from anything in our English files, that the women of England have proposed to adopt any steps in the way of asserting their legal rights.

A capital specimen of condensed argument occurs in a communication from an engineer to the *Mechanics' Magazine*, of London, urging the construction of the much-discussed subterranean, submarine Channel Railway between England and France. The writer thinks it could be well built for about £10,000,000; it would be a monopoly; it would require no stations, no curves, no branches; it would incur no danger from snowdrifts; and its traffic both Winter and Summer, in passengers, merchandise and minerals, would be constant, increasing, and always enormous. He clinches the nail thus: "I will simply, in conclusion, compare the Channel Railway to the one forming a communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, viz.: the Panama Railway, the best-paying line in the world." They are beginning to see some good coming out of Nazareth after all.

The finishing of the railway over Mont Cenis has raised doubts as to whether it will be considered worth while to prosecute the tunnel under that mountain. But the experience of railroading has pretty securely demonstrated that a multiplication of facilities is the safest way to enlarge traffic, and the necessities of French and Italian intercommunication have really but just commenced. The tunnel has already over 24,000 feet excavated, and it is calculated that it will require but about two years and a half to finish the remainder. Its completed length will be 40,082 feet, or about 7¾ miles; while the greatest height of the mountain summit above it is almost exactly a mile. It is said that there is found no practical difficulty in working it (from the opposite ends) nor in ventilating it; but in view of the several cases of death in the London Metropolitan Railway tunnel, ascribed to bad air and noxious gases, it is evident that in the operation of running engines and trains through so long an underground passage some machinery must be used for its artificial ventilation much more powerful, or at least far more effective, than any yet applied to such purposes.

The curious discussion concerning the priority of discovery of the law of gravity, which we lately mentioned as having arisen in the French Academy of Sciences, waxes hot, and already the believers in Newton and in Pascal are ranging themselves. The whole question is involved in the one of forgery, for if the letters produced are genuine, the conclusion is granted by every one in favor of Pascal. Sir David Brewster writes to the *Athenæum* that, "as the biographer of Sir Isaac Newton, and the only living person who has examined his letters and MSS. in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth, he feels that he is called upon to expose the forged correspondence," &c., &c. He then gives several reasons why he believes the letters not genuine, the first of which is that "in the Portsmouth papers there is not a single letter from Pascal to Newton, nor any letter or document in which his name is mentioned." But as the letters in question—letters of Montesquieu, Mariotte, Pascal, Newton and Labonyère—are more than a thousand in number, their utter absence is still more perplexing than satisfactory, and the fact that nowhere in Newton's papers occurs the name of so distinguished a contemporary as Pascal, even leaving out of account the early friendship, is notable. The fabrication of a thousand documents, all easily to be compared with the autograph MSS. of their alleged authors, seems a task of ingenuity and patience without a sufficient motive. No mere dictum will settle this question. It must be thoroughly looked into, and is in a fair way of complete investigation.

That instructive work called the *British Officer*, in describing the dress of military officials, whereto it is devoted and whence it takes its name, tells us that "the British officer should be distinguished in ball-rooms as well as in battle-fields," and "his manners should invariably be those which Chesterfield delineated." Keeping these admonitions (if he ever heard of them) in mind, an irreverent writer from St. John, N. B., lately described, for the benefit of American readers, the immense swell which a British officer stationed at the former place creates in society there—his regal air and stride, his grand [illegible] and the sensation it makes—his "tail coat" and "long boots." An indignant brother officer at Quebec thereupon launches a letter against the luckless wit. It was unkind of the latter, perhaps, to go tilting against a British officer endeavoring to realize the model of deportment we have spoken of. But the Quebec man ought not to have taken up the cudgels, because the admiration of the St. John people will not be lessened by the words of the unappreciative correspondent.

An immense number of ladies' costumes have been sent from Paris to Egypt since the visit of the Viceroy to the French capital. It is reported that they have been made to fit French figures, and the inference is drawn by one of the fashionable journals that either the Viceroy's beauties are very accommodating, or else French figures will follow the dresses, which is confirmed by the fact that no pantalettes have been ordered. We may doubt this inference, however, until further proof of it is furnished. Probably the reforming Viceroy is only going to introduce French fashions among those over whom he has authority, and abolish the ill-looking Turkish costume.

A man who is not afraid to look facts in the face is really braver than he who shrinks from saying the truth. The London *Spectator*, in an article urging ample preparation for the Abyssinian expedition, even to the degree of adding a third to the expense of the first cost by providing, what may or may not be needed, sufficient reserves, says: "We shall not retreat the sooner for thinking retreat conceivable, and if we do not think it, a second advance may cost like a European war." And it instances the fact that not three years ago the British Government, in its own territories, had to wait a year and spend half a million pounds because a few sepoys ran away and it had no supports. The possible cost has kept England from several warlike undertakings of late years, but since she has really entered upon this Abyssinian affair as a matter of duty and right, she certainly cannot be so short-sighted as to let it fail or drag along from mere physical weakness and the fear of contemplating possibilities.

POLITICAL MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

The President Presidentially Considered—A New and Great "Constitutional" Party—Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant Again—A Little Fact About a Little Bill.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.

A day or two since your correspondent had a long conversation with a gentleman of the Johnsonian school of politics, (whatever that may be,) whose relations with the President are so intimate that they not only meet often, but converse freely upon the political situation and the possible future. I will not mention his name, since that would only subject him to the charge of being an apostate Republican, though it would at the same time be a guarantee of the reliability of his conclusions, for he is capable of judging Mr. Johnson as closely as any one here. The chief points in what he said was this—that the President's idea and purpose in the course he was pursuing was the formation of a great Constitutional Party out of the Democratic element North and the ex-rebel element at the South, with himself as its figure-head. This, he said, Mr. Johnson confidently expects, and accepts the results of the California and Maine elections as certain indications of the ultimate success of his purpose. He (the President) thinks a reaction against Congress is certain, and that by keeping up a vigorous show of reverence for the Constitution he will furnish a safe shelter for all who seek to abandon the Republican Party, and give them a vantage-ground to fight from that he does not believe assailable. This theory, which is unquestionably well founded, certainly gives an explanation, very charitable though it be, of the President's course, and likewise accounts for the frequency of his mouthings about the Constitution. He has seized upon the declarations of extreme Radicals like Stevens, and points to them as positive proof that the policy of Congress is the policy of destruction to the Constitution. This gives him a handle, which he eagerly uses, and, to fortify himself as the exponent of the opposite doctrine, issues a proclamation which has no other purpose than to fix the fact in the public mind that Andrew Johnson is the great defender of the Constitution. If his name can go down to posterity coupled with such renown he will feel amply repaid for all the remorse he may feel and the reproaches he may suffer as the President who betrayed his party.

Many people question whether Mr. Johnson entertains any ambition to be a standard-bearer in the next Presidential campaign. With a platform in which professions of loyalty to the Constitution are to be the chief planks he would cheerfully accept the candidacy, and, as things stand at present, he is certainly the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination.

I notice that the question whether Mr. Stanton advised Gen. Grant to accept the War-office is again raised in certain quarters, and papers like the *Tribune*, which are so malicious in their attacks on the General that they find it impossible to give him credit for patriotism unless it is under the cloak of violent partisanship, assert that Mr. Stanton, at a dinner in Boston, said that he did not so advise Gen. Grant, and that he had no communication with him on that subject prior to the removal. Mr. Stanton made no such statement, either at Boston or any other place. There is a record evidence on this subject which will see the light at the proper time, which will put these mendacious statements forever at rest.

Another interesting fact connected with Mr. Stanton, and also with Judge-Advocate-General Holt, has recently been developed. Those very few people who ever see the *Intelligencer* of this city have observed the extreme virulence and acrimony with which that sheet has pursued these gentlemen since Mr. Stanton's removal from office. It is well known that a great many fraudulent claims have been stopped in the War Department by the vigilance of Mr. Stanton. Now it so happens that during the trial of the conspirators in 1865, the *Intelligencer* published a very full and excellent report of the proceedings, and called it "official," not because it was authorized, but because it was furnished by the accomplished official reporters of the United States Senate, Messrs. Sutton & Murphy Brothers. In due course of time the proprietors presented their little bill of *nineteen thousand dollars* to Mr. Stanton for printing this report. The Secretary of War, in his prompt and business-like way, immediately referred it to Judge-Advocate-General Holt, the leading Government representative on the trial, to know if this publication was in pursuance of any contract made or authorized by him. Judge Holt returned the paper with the indorsement that not only was there no contract, but so far as he knew the publication of the report was a matter of private enterprise, and that the New-York Times or any other paper that had printed a report of the proceedings, had just as good a claim upon the Government as the *Intelligencer* had. The claim was filed away among the archives, indorsed in Mr. Stanton's vigorous hand, "disallowed." The taxpayers will learn, however, with some anxiety that lately the claim has found its way into the Attorney-General's office for an "opinion," where Binckley is believed to be incubating upon it. In the meantime, the *Intelligencer* continues its attacks upon Messrs. Stanton and Holt, while it waits for the opinion. Messrs. Sutton & Murphy Bros., who made the report, are also waiting—for their pay.

CIMON.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

As an indication of the President's latest temper on the situation of reconstruction affairs, witness the following abstracts of his views as recently expressed in conversations with certain politicians who called upon him for the purpose of urging him to reopen registration in the South. He informed them that he could not do so without incurring certain risk of impeachment, and admitted that the Reconstruction Laws confer on the District Military Commanders sole control over registration. His only power of interference was the removal of Commanders when they failed to execute the laws in accordance with his views of their legal construction. He admitted that the District Commanders are acting under direct authority of Congress in the performance of a civil duty, and that if he should attempt to assume power as commander-in-chief, to control the time of registration and holding elections, they would have the right to refuse to obey his orders, and would not be amenable to punishment for military insubordination. If they did so he stated that the recent promulgation of the Amnesty Proclamation threw upon Congress the onus of depriving legally qualified voters from registry and voting, and he hoped that the Southern people would appreciate it in that light. If any of the pardoned masses, he continued, attempt to register, and are refused, the courts are open to them, and they can compel the military to allow them to register through the Courts. If they do not do so, he concluded the fault of their disfranchisement is with Congress, as he claimed that he had done all that he could do to restore them to their rights.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister to this Government, has created a profound sensation in diplomatic and other circles here, and Frederic Clare Ford, the Secretary of the Legation, accompanied by several of the *attachés* left here for Boston to-day. The entire Diplomatic Corps have signified their intention to be present at the funeral services, but it has not been decided whether the body of the deceased will be brought to Washington or sent to England from Boston.

GEN. GRANT AND THE RADICALS.

The *Star* of this evening, alluding to certain political stories about Gen. Grant, says there is no truth in the current newspaper story, that Gen. Grant was urged by a Radical delegation to write a letter to be published for effect in the interest of the Radical Party at the approaching elections, and declined so doing. The whole story grew out of the fact that Senator Thayer, Col. J. W. Forney and Hon. Mr. Stuart, of Maryland, accidentaly met one morning in the War Department and were all three admitted together to an audience with Gen. Grant, wherein nothing whatever was said upon the subject or any such letter as is said to have been asked of him.

CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A great Conservative Democratic mass meeting for Washington and the surrounding country in Maryland is called to be held at Bladensburg on Saturday next. Reverdy Johnson, Jeremiah Black, Montgomery Blair and others are announced to speak.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. Hancock, who arrived last evening, immediately visited Gen. Grant at his residence, and this morning they had an interview at the War Department, and afterward called upon the President together. This evening Gen. Grant called upon Gen. Hancock at the Metropolitan and had a long interview. It is not yet decided how soon the latter will leave for his new command.

THE WAR OFFICE.

It has transpired that President Johnson, immediately subsequent to the removal of Secretary Stanton, tendered the War Office to Gen. McClellan, and that the offer was promptly refused by that gentleman. In this connection it will be interesting to know that the efforts to obtain the appointment for Gen. Steedman have not yet been abandoned, although the premature publication of Mr. Greeley's letter recommending him for the office has blocked the game a little, as it was intended to be used only for the purpose of influencing the Senate when the nomination was sent to it for confirmation.

Gen. Grant enforces economy in the expenditures of his Department with an unsparing hand. He has recently ordered the members of his staff to turn in all the public property around headquarters, horses, wagons, &c., and the staff gentlemen, who have always been very circumspect and modest in matters of military display, are now cut off from Government transportation as effectually as any private gentleman. They can only draw consolation from the fact that the General himself keeps a large stock of private horses.

EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS' HEIRS.

The Second Comptroller having decided that the law of Congress granting three months extra pay to officers who are honorably discharged at the end of their service did not authorise the payment of such gratuity to the heirs of officers who died before presenting their claims, it is quite probable that Gen. Grant, in his forthcoming report as Secretary of War, will recommend that the law be so amended as to remedy this manifest injustice.

CLAIMS OF OHIO FOR FURNISHING TROOPS.

Gen. Silas Casey and Col. J. B. Stonehouse, Adjutant-General of New-York, have arrived here from Columbus, Ohio, where, with Judge Dunn, of New-York, they have been engaged for six weeks past in adjusting the claims of the State of Ohio for expenses in calling out and equipping troops during the Morgan raid. They were appointed a commission by the Secretary of War, and in their reports to the Secretary of War and to the Secretary of the Treasury they adjust the indebtedness at a little less than $800,000, which has been accomplished at the very small expense of $1,400.

GEN. SICKLES.

Capt. J. W. Clous, Thirty-ninth Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Sickles, arrived here to-night, direct from Charleston, S. C., having been ordered to report here to meet the General who will be here to-morrow.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee resumed their sessions in this city to-day. The Committee will summon Gen. Sheridan before them on his arrival, he having been the first to bring to light the celebrated Lowenthal forgeries in New-Orleans.

COLLECTOR FOR BROOKLYN.

Hon. W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Gen. Thomas Egan, of New-York, had an interview with the President this morning. A successor in place of Mr. Callicott, suspended, and vice Mr. Andrews, temporarily in charge, will shortly be appointed.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. Sheridan, who is now on his way to this city, is on leave of absence, granted him by Gen. Grant. As a remarkable evidence of the faithful character of Gen. Sheridan's services, it may be mentioned that he has had but twenty days leave in fourteen years.

GOV. FENTON.

Gov. Fenton was busily occupied in calling at the several Departments to-day. He paid a visit to Gen. Grant at the War Department this morning, and called upon United States Treasurer Spinner and other prominent Government officers. He received a large number of callers at his rooms during the day, and will return to Albany to-morrow night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 19.

LETTER FROM ESCOBEDO.

The following letter was received to-day by Senor Romero, from Gen. Escobedo, dated San Louis, Aug. 5:

Senor Don Matias Romero:

My Esteemed Friend—I only received your very kind letter of the 5th ult. to-day, the delay in its reception having been occasioned by the fact of my having gone to the City of Mexico.

I am not surprised at the means which my enemies have availed themselves of in the United States to give me the bad character which they attempt, for the sole purpose of injuring my reputation; because, as they are also the enemies of my country, they must seek to discharge their venom against all its true and loyal servants, and I believe I have a right to count myself of the number. I have the full satisfaction of having been governed in my public conduct by the prescriptions of the law and the instructions of my Government, and thus, as I believe, I have won the esteem of all true Mexicans, I have absolutely no fear of the slanders and accusations of others.

I thank you much for your official denial of the accusations made against me by the writers of which you make mention in your letter, for this is to me an additional evidence of your esteem and true friendship.

I remain, as ever, your sincere and devoted friend,

M. ESCOBEDO.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS AT GALVESTON.

A letter received here to-day from Special Treasury Agent Bell, dated "Four miles southwest from the Custom-house, Galveston, Sept. 11," states that since the 7th inst. there had been no death of Customs employes, and all then sick were doing well, and hopes were entertained of their recovery. Mr. Kirkpaugh, Acting Collector, was able to be about, and was at the Custom-house on the 10th inst. Agent Bell thinks that a sufficient number will be convalescent in a few days to justify the hope that they can attend to business. There is but little to do, and but few vessels are willing to visit the port. It is pretty well established that the fearful malady is spreading through the country towns. It has scourged Indianola, Corpus Christi, Houston and many other towns, and is spreading elsewhere. The last information received from the City of Brownsville was by way of New-Orleans, and of the date of Aug. 23. There was no yellow fever there then, and with the strict quarantine regulations it was hoped that place would escape.

As to Galveston, Mr. Bell writes: "Language fails to describe the consequences of its ravages; hope has fled, and absolute desolation pervades everything, with no prospect of a speedy change."

DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.

The Navy Department has intelligence of the death by yellow fever on the 12th inst., at the Pensacola Navy-yard, of Acting Master H. C. Wade, commanding the *Yucca*; also, on board the *Tacony* on the 15th inst., of Frank Supples, ordinary seaman; also, on the 16th, of J. F. Wiedlin, private of Marines, and on the 17th, of Wm. Paul, Quarter Gunner.

A telegram of Col. Graham, Acting Register of the Treasury, received this morning from a son of Register Colby, announces that his father is ill, beyond the hope of recovery.

MRS. GEN. GRIFFIN.

Gen. Townsend has received a dispatch from Capt. Swartout, dated Galveston, 18th inst., announcing that Mrs. Griffin, wife of the late Brevet Major Gen. Griffin, left there on the 16th for New-York. She was well.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins, returned to Washington this morning, and are at their respective desks.

Major-Gen. Hancock called on Secretary McCulloch this morning. It is not known when he will leave this city.

BASE BALL.

The match game of base ball between the Irvington Club, of Irvington, N. J., and the National Club, of this city, which was postponed on Tuesday on account of the rain, took place this afternoon, according to agreement, and was won by the Nationals, the score standing 33 to 22. About 2,500 persons were present. Buckley, of the Irvingtons, was slightly hurt during the fifth inning, and was forced to retire from the game. Williams was substituted in his place.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Commander George C. Remey has been detached from the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the Naval Academy, Oct. 1.

Chief-Engineer James W. Whittaker has been detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as an Assistant to Chief Engineer Roberts at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard.

First Assistant Engineer W. H. King and Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood, have been detached from the *Mohongo* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. F. Hayden has been detached from the *Massachusetts* and honorably discharged.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Dobbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin James, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles A. Guggen and Charles F. Dyee have been detached from the *Massachusetts* and granted leave of absence.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuels and Magee have been detached from the *Massachusetts* and waiting orders.

Chief-Engineer B. F. Garvin has been ordered to duty as President of the Examining Board in session at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Acting Ensign George E. Thomas has been ordered to the *Marblehead*.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventy-eighth Day's Proceedings.

Albany, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 19.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, and by unanimous consent, the resolution heretofore offered by him, calling for information from the New-York Board of Commissioners of Excise, was taken from the table and withdrawn. Mr. Gerry then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Board of Excise of the City and County of New-York be requested to furnish this Convention as early as practicable with a statement, showing—

First—The number of licenses granted by them from the time of the creation of the Board to the present time.

Second—The gross amount received by them for such licenses.

Third—The number of complaints preferred against such licensees during the same period by the Police.

Fourth—The whole number of complaints preferred against such licensees by persons other than policemen during the same period.

Fifth—The number of licenses revoked during the same period.

Sixth—The number of complaints not sustained during the same period.

This was laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry moved to take from the table the resolution heretofore offered by him calling upon the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for information, and it was adopted.

Mr. Merritt moved that the Committee of Revision be instructed to amend the article on militia and military affairs so as to require all officers responsible for the military property or funds of the State to give ample security. Laid on the table.

Mr. Graves offered the following:

Whereas, The united efforts of the Convention have failed up to this time to complete the work which the people require them to perform; and,

Whereas, Some doubts have arisen whether this Convention will be able to amend and complete the Constitution in all its parts so as to submit it to the people in time for the full and careful examination which so important an instrument demands; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed from the members of this House to look over the amount of business now pending and yet to be done by this Convention, and ascertain whether, in their opinion, the Constitution can be properly amended by due deliberation and consideration in time to submit it to the people at the coming election, and whether in their opinion an adjournment is necessary; if so, when to be made and to what time to adjourn, and report to the Convention with all speed.

Laid over.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The consideration of the report on finance and canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The discussion on the amendments offered by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Lapham last evening was renewed.

After a lengthy discussion the amendment of Mr. Lapham was lost—41 to 57.

The section was then adopted as reported by the Finance Committee, as follows:

Sec. 12. Except the debts specified in the 13th and 14th sections of this article, all debts shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of the State, unless such debt be authorized by a law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein, and such laws shall impose and provide for a collection of a direct annual tax to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contraction thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for or against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either House of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" The Legislature may at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same, and may at any time by law forbid the contracting of any further debts under such law. But the tax imposed by such act in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force, and be unrepealable, and be annually collected until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

The following section was then taken up:

Sec 17. The Capitol of the State is hereby permanently located at the City of Albany, but the building of a new Capitol shall not be undertaken within ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, nor shall any money be hereafter appropriated for that object until the expiration of that period.

Mr. Alvord moved to strike out this section. He believed this was a question that should be left to the Legislature. He was also opposed to engrafting into the Constitution a permanent location for the Capitol. Circumstances might arise when it would be necessary to sacrifice the property owned by the State in this city, and locate a new building elsewhere. He was in favor of the construction of a new Capitol. The people had been imposed on in this matter. The present Capitol was entirely insufficient to meet the wants of the public business. In his estimation the time had arrived when the people should commence the building of a new Capitol, and that it should be built in the shortest possible time consistent with public economy.

Mr. Gerry moved to amend by permanently locating the Capitol in the City of New-York.

Mr. Bickford suggested to amend by adding "providing the City of New-York will furnish suitable public buildings, to be accepted by the Legislature."

Mr. Folger suggested another amendment—"that such buildings be completed in the life of man."

Mr. A. J. Parker thought the motion of Mr. Alvord should prevail. The question should be left to the Legislature. The Capitol had been located here by special acts, and appropriations made for two successive years for going forward with the work. The City of Albany had expended money for grounds and in closing streets for this purpose, and the good faith of the State had been pledged. Suppose the present Capitol should burn, there would be no way provided for building a new one. Leave the whole matter to the Legislature, for there is where this subject belongs.

Mr. Bergen was in favor of amending so as to postpone the building of a new Capitol for five instead of ten years.

Mr. Church said he had spent several years of his official life in Albany, and was grateful for the courtesy that had always been extended to him. It was, therefore, in no hostile feeling to the locality that he, in common with the members of the Finance Committee, had concluded to incorporate this section in the report. It was conceded that the new building would cost $10,000,000. The people of this State were interested in the matter, and in view of the debts and taxes pressing upon them he had thought it wise to postpone this work at least for a season.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

The consideration of the reports on finance and lands was resumed.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Gerry to locate the Capitol in New-York.

Mr. Clinton urged that the faith of the State was committed to the erection of a new Capitol in Albany. The city had expended $200,000 in order to comply with the conditions, and the faith of the State should not be violated.

Mr. E. Brooks was in favor of retaining the Capitol at Albany, and of at once building a new edifice; but he was in favor of restricting the expense to $5,000,000.

Mr. A. F. Allen was opposed to commencing the work when the cost of building materials was so high.

Mr. Lapham was opposed to incorporating anything in the Constitution on the subject.

Mr. Gerry's amendment to substitute New-York for Albany was lost.

Mr. Ketchum moved to strike out the word "Capitol," and insert "Seat of Government." Carried.

Mr. Verplanck moved to strike out all the section after the word "Albany," so that it would read: "The Seat of Government is hereby permanently located at Albany." Lost, 30 to 57.

Mr. E. Brooks moved to limit the cost of the new Capitol to $5,000,000, and that the tax for the purpose should not exceed in any one year a quarter of a mill. Lost.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Alvord to strike out the section, and it was lost 43 to 43.

Mr. Alvord had another amendment to offer. The people of Albany, under the action of the Legislature, had at great expense generously come forward and deeded to the State lands necessary for the new building. This had been done in the expectation that it would be immediately erected. If their hopes were not to be realized, he would move to amend so that the property so made over to the State might be returned to the city.

After discussion, at the suggestion of A. J. Parker, the proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Bell cited the provision of the several acts of the Legislature, showing that the State had entered into a contract with the citizens of Albany for the erection of a new building. This being the case it was folly to place any section in the Constitution on the subject.

Mr. Page said a new Capitol was a matter of necessity, and the state of facts just presented showed how manifest it was that the whole matter was settled by acts of the Legislature.

Recess to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7½ o'clock.

The consideration of the finance and canal reports was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Page moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Alvord's motion to strike out the section relating to a new Capitol was lost.

After debate, the motion to reconsider was lost—49 to 43.

Mr. Barto moved to amend the 15th section of the report, as follows:

The principal and interest of the old canal debt of 1846, the general fund debt, the canal debt under amendment of 1854, the floating canal debt, and all indebtedness hereafter created, shall be paid in coin. Lost—9 to 59.

Mr. A. F. Allen moved to add the following:

The Legislature shall provide by law, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this Constitution, for a uniform rate of assessment and taxation upon all the real and personal property within the State, whether owned by citizens or non-residents, including all associations and corporations, domestic or foreign bankers, bank shares, brokers, merchants, or otherwise doing business in this State having a place of business therein, and having capital invested therein for the purpose of carrying on such corporate business, trade or manufactures, and such assessment shall be made upon the sworn returns of the owner, manager, agent or person having such property in charge, and upon its actual cash value, and in such manner as shall insure equality in the distribution of the public burdens upon all property within the State, owned, used or invested therein for the carrying on of any trade, business or manufactures. No deduction shall be made from the assessed valuation of the property of any person, corporation or association, or from the assessed value of any property, real or personal, by reason of any indebtedness due or to become due from the owner, person, corporation or association having such property in charge, or owning or controlling the property so assessed. The Legislature shall not hereafter exempt any property or class of property from taxation, except such as is now exempt by law.

Mr. Meagher moved to amend as follows:

There shall be levied upon and collected annually from each of the incorporated or associated banks and insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, and doing business in this State, a tax of two per cent upon the capital stock of each of said banks or insurance companies, which shall be paid into the Treasury of the State for the general purposes of the State, and said corporations and companies shall not be subject to the payment of any other taxes whatever.

These amendments brought up the questions of assessment and taxation, which were discussed at length.

Without coming to a vote progress was reported and the Convention adjourned.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from Senator Morton, of Indiana—When the Public Debt Should be Paid.

The following letter on the Government finances, from Senator Morton, of Indiana, was addressed to the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*:

Without intending to discuss all the questions connected with our finances, such as taxation of the bonds, retirement of the National Bank currency, &c., I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the subject of the time of the payment of the national debt. The total debt on the first of the present month, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, was $2,492,783,366, and includes $365,164,844 of greenbacks or legal tender notes, and $29,392,172 in fractional currency. The total bonded debt at the same time, including old bonds, issued before 1861, was $1,732,261,510 48. Of this amount one hundred and ninety-eight millions four hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred dollars ($198,431,300) draw 5 per cent. interest and fall due in 1904, and are what are commonly called "Ten-Forties." Two hundred and eighty-three millions six hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred dollars ($283,676,100) drawing 6 per cent. interest, fall due in 1881. Twelve hundred and five millions seven hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars ($1,205,710,500) draw 6 per cent. interest, and fall due in 1882, 1884, 1885 and 1887, and are what are commonly called "Five-Twenties." The interest on all these bonds is payable in coin. There were outstanding on the first of the present month four hundred millions seven hundred and eighty-six thousand and twenty-five dollars ($400,786,025) of three years' "Seven-Thirty" notes, due in June and July, 1868.

The law creating the "Ten-forty" bonds provides that the Government shall have the right to redeem them at any time after ten years from the date of their issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in 1874. The law creating the "Five-twenties" provides that the Government may redeem them at any time after five years from the date of issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in regard to those already issued in 1867, 1869, 1870 and 1872.

The right to redeem these different bonds at the expiration of five and ten years, as above stated, is a mere privilege reserved by the Government to be exercised or not according to its convenience, and there is no moral or legal obligation to pay off one of them an hour before it is due. When these laws were passed it was supposed it might be to the interest of the Government to pay off the debt, or some portion of it, before it was due, and the right to do so was accordingly reserved.

It is now proposed by Democratic politicians that the Government shall at once pay off in greenbacks all the bonds which it has a right to redeem, and shall continue to do so from year to year, as the right to redeem shall accrue, until the whole is paid, which would thus be done in seven years; and the more violent are insisting on the immediate discharge of the whole debt by compelling our creditors to take an equal amount of greenbacks to be issued for that purpose. The latter proposition would require the immediate issue of more than two billions of greenbacks, and the former the issue of a like sum within seven years, and either would be fatal to the credit and prosperity of the country.

Of the five-twenties five hundred and fourteen millions seven hundred and eighty thousand and fifty dollars were issued in 1862, and are not due until 1882; but the Government has the privilege of redeeming them in 1867.

According to the last monthly statement of the Treasury Department, there are now absolutely due and must be paid on presentment, various notes, bonds and certificates of indebtedness amounting to nineteen millions four hundred and forty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-seven cents ($19,440,375 87.) There are six per cent bonds falling due in 1867-68, and must then be paid, amounting to fourteen millions eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty cents.

There are of three years compound interest notes, which will fall due in 1868, and must then be paid, seventy-eight millions eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. How shall the Government get the greenbacks to pay the debts that are due, and that will be due next year, and to redeem the five hundred and fourteen millions of "five-twenties?"

There are three ways:

1. By issuing new bonds and redeeming with the proceeds of their sale; but this would only make a new debt of like amount, as the time has not come when a new bond bearing a low rate of interest can be sold at par.

2. By levying a tax more than double that of the present; but this the country cannot and will not bear. Or,

3. By issuing within the next twelve months not less than six hundred millions of greenbacks, and this operation must be repeated from year to year until after 1874.

What effect this would have upon the value of the currency and the business of the country need not be discussed, for none are so stupid as not to understand it.

If this vast body of currency is to be redeemed, then the debt is not paid, but has only changed its form. If it is not to be redeemed, then it will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed, and repudiation and commercial ruin will be the result. The present value of greenbacks is chiefly due to the understanding that they are to be redeemed; and a body of currency that is not to be redeemed, and will die in the hands of the last holder, cannot be sustained by making it a legal tender or by any other legislative contrivance. Not one dollar of the bonded debt will fall due before fourteen years, and it will then become due at different periods running down to 1904. Can any good reason be given for paying it off so long in advance? The country has not yet recovered from the war. Trade and commerce still languish throughout the land. Nine States are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce pay anything for years to come. The rebellious South caused the debt to be created, but whatever is paid in the next five or six years must come almost entirely from the North. Why not wait at least until the South can pay part? Why not wait until the country has recovered from the shock and waste of war? Has not this generation put down the rebellion and done its part, and may it not justly leave the payment of part of the debt to the next? This generation has to discharge a large State, county and municipal indebtedness growing out of the war, and within the next ten years will have to pay not less than $400,000,000 for pensions and bounties, besides extraordinary expenses for Indian wars and other causes. In ten years our population will have increased 10,000,000, and our taxable property nearly doubled in value. In ten years a tax twice in amount can be borne easier than the tax of to-day.

Within ten years the Southern States will be reconstructed and in the enjoyment of comparative prosperity. Within ten years, and perhaps within five, the increase of population, wealth and capital will enable the Government to sell at par bonds bearing a much lower rate of interest than the present, and thus consolidate and reduce the debt. Should the Government at any time find itself in possession of coin or currency that can be applied to the reduction of the debt, it should of course by promptly applied; but any attempt to pay the bonded debt in advance by heavy taxation, or by inflating the currency, will be unnecessary, unwise and injurious.

I would pay the interest promptly, according to the contract. I would pay off our currency obligations and other debts as they mature, and see to it that the public debt should under no circumstances be increased. I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and pay the interest and maturing obligations, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times.

Who ever before heard of a nation while still exhausted from war, and with wound unhealed, attempting to pay off the war debt? Foreign nations may admire our ambition in this respect, but would despise our discretion. The national taxes can be reduced by the adoption of the policy I propose, and by the honest and faithful collection of the internal revenue. In fifteen years, and possibly in five, the difference in value between gold and greenbacks will have ceased to exist, by a gradual return to specie payment, and the question of the mode of payment of the bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks, will have become unimportant. Specie payments can be reached without contracting the currency, by waiting a reasonable time, until successful reconstruction and the growth of wealth and business have brought the country up to the existing volume of currency without a financial revulsion.

The decline of gold from 200 to 40 brought a corresponding reduction in the price of property, attended with great loss and derangement of business. Another inflation of the currency would be attended with another ascent and descent of prices, and with immense disasters to the nation. What the country needs is repose and stability in our financial policy, and without these trade and prosperity must languish. When our debt was contracted, the men who now clamor for its immediate payment denounced bonds and greenbacks as alike worthless, and dissuaded the people from lending their money to carry on the war; and my opinion is, they mean no better to the country now than they did then. Now, as then, their effort is to destroy the public credit. The proposition to pay the public debt in advance is unnecessary, impracticable and destructive, and would result in benefit to none, unless it would be the gold gamblers, and they would ultimately be "hoisted by their own petard," as they were at the close of the war. The national debt can be paid without oppressing the country, not by "hot house" experiments, spasmodic efforts, or violation of the public faith, but by the solid growth of the country in population, wealth and prosperity, under the administration of a stable financial policy.

O. P. MORTON.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the Political Situation.

Speaker Colfax and Senator Sherman addressed a large Republican meeting in Lebanon, Ohio, on Tuesday, 17th inst. Mr. Colfax said he might condense his remarks into one impressive sentence—those who love the flag should rule the land. The issue which now towers above all other issues, is the question whether this Government is to be administered in the interest of loyalty or in the interest of disloyalty—whether the men who for four years had their armies in the field against us, and sought to whelm us and them in a common ruin, shall reconstruct the country they vainly sought to destroy. In the olden time—in the palmy days of the Democratic Party, the watch-word of that party inscribed on all its banners, and proclaimed by all its leaders, was indemnity for the past and security for the future. We cannot have indemnity for the past, but we can have security for the future. We can have guarrantees—irreviable guarrantees—inserted in the Constitution to prevent future rebellions. We can prevent another bloody scene like that which has just transpired, to chill the blood and drain the treasures of the country again. We can have, and, God helping us, we will have, security for the future. We stake our political existence as a party upon this proposition—that loyalty shall rule in the States which lifted their unholy hands against the Constitution of the country. Let those who tire of the struggle leave us and go to the Democratic Party if they will, but as for us and our associates in your National Congress in which you have placed such confidence, until the last day of our existence as a Congress, on the 4th of March, 1867, defying a recreant President on the one hand, and his traitorous allies on the other, we have sworn that treason shall not rule in those States of the South.

Mr. Colfax then said there were three charges upon which the Republican Party is arraigned by Democratic speakers, viz.: Debt, usurpation and negro equality. These charges were considered in order. The debt had sprung from a Democratic rebellion, and the nation has it to pay. He, himself, would rather retire into private life forever than to repudiate one dollar of that debt. The great party with which he had acted in Congress was determined to pay every dollar of it. He contended that the President, and not Congress, had been guilty of usurpation, and he dwelt at considerable length upon the policy of Congress, contrasting it with that of the President, and claiming that it alone could give peace and security to the country. The rebels had shown no signs of repentance. They had not even voluntarily surrendered a single gun, and now they were in hot haste to get back to the seats which they surrendered a few years ago. They haven't got these seats yet. He should be willing, when the work of reconstruction was completed, to grant a general amnesty to all except a few who concocted the rebellion while holding high places of trust and profit under the Federal Government. These he should never consent to restore to place and power in this land. They should never, by his consent, hold office under the Government. The Southern States must be reconstructed under the leadership of men in the South who were faithful among the faithless, loyal among the disloyal. Mr. Colfax spoke for two hours. He was in favor of impeachment, and he was quite positive that the ides of November would see the President arraigned before the Senate of the United States, charged with not faithfully executing the laws of the United States, and usurping power in issuing his last proclamation of amnesty.

Equal Suffrage in National Elections.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 19.

One of the first acts of Congress this Fall should be to adopt and send to the State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal suffrage in all national elections, Presidential and Congressional. This will meet with little objection, because it will leave to the States the control of the suffrage in local elections, while at the same time the practical effect will be to make equal suffrage the universal rule, for the States will not keep up two systems for any length of time. This amendment will give us a clean and strong issue for the Presidential election, and will harmonize and consolidate the Republican Party. In every view it is exactly the right measure for the emergency—for present use and future permanent security.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* submits the following with the accompanying remarks:

"The appellant jurisdiction of the United States Courts shall extend to controversies arising in any State under the parts of the State Constitution which have the nature of a declaration of the inherent rights of the inhabitants of the State not delegated to the State in such Constitution.

No attempt will be here made to explain the force and bearing of this proposed amendment, since it will be approved, if approved at all, by different persons from different motives. For example, one inhabitant of (say the State of Massachusetts) will approve it because it would, in his opinion, have a tendency to put the rights of the freedmen of the Southern States under the effective guardianship of the Federal Judiciary; and another inhabitant of the same State, regarding prohibitory liquor laws as violations of "the Declaration of Rights" contained in the Constitution of Massachusetts, would approve of the amendment because he thinks it would enable him and his friends in resisting supposed usurpatory State legislation, to make use of the authority of the United States Courts. Other inhabitants of the same State would regard the amendment in still other lights."

The Reports Concerning the Stonington Bank.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Sept. 19.

For some days past rumors have been current in Stonington and other places that all was not right with this bank, and the names of the President and Cashier have been connected with certain alleged misconduct in relation to the management of affairs. It has been reported that worthless paper has been discounted, that securities have been loosely handled, and even that a defalcation has occurred. An investigation into the affairs of the bank has been set on foot, and the actual facts will doubtless soon be made known. The silence of the Press was requested until something more definite was ascertained. That silence having been broken, however, we will say that the Cashier, whose absence for the past two or three days has occasioned some injurious and uncharitable comment, arrived home last night, and will doubtless be able to show what cause for blame exists, and upon whom it should rest. Where so much is rumor and so little acknowledged fact, (especially while an investigation is in progress,) we do not feel inclined to publish what further facts are in our possession. We will simply say, however, that we do not believe the friends of the Cashier have any reason to fear an investigation.

The Case of Fitz John Porter.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Sept. 19.

This case, which was submitted *pro forma* to Gen. Grant, with the papers before the Executive, was yesterday under discussion upon the legal points involved in the case. The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General upon the question raised as to the power of the President to grant a new trial after sentence has been executed in due form of law. It has been suggested in official quarters that the matter be referred to a commissioner to take testimony, with a view of discovering if such evidence be produced as would secure a new trial before a civil Court. As at present advised, the matter remains with the Attorney-General as above indicated.

Sewing-machine Facts.

The following interesting statistics we gather from the quarterly returns, made, we believe, under oath, by the several manufacturers of sewing-machines throughout the United States. The figures which we present, and which we have been at some pains to collect, show at a glance the wonderful growth and great importance of this branch of American manufactures. It will be observed that one company alone has produced and sold within the year over *forty-three thousand machines*. It is somewhat remarkable that, during the recent stagnation in trade, this business has been but slightly, if at all, affected. But below are the figures in detail:

Sewing-machines manufactured and sold, as per quarterly returns, for the year ending June 10, 1867.

Double Thread Machines.	Number.
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	43,053
The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	38,055
The Grover & Baker S. M. Co.	32,999
The Howe Machine Co.	11,053
The Florence S. M. Co.	10,544
The Weed S. M. Co.	3,638
The Elliptic S. M. Co.	3,185
The Ætna S. M. Co.	2,968
The Finkle & Lyon S. M. Co.	2,488
The Empire S. M. Co.	2,121
The Leavitt S. M. Co.	1,051
Total double thread machines	151,135
Single Thread Machines.	
The Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.	14,152
The Shaw & Clark S. M. Co.	2,692
The Goodspeed & Wyman S. M. Co.	2,126
Total single thread machines	18,970

The foregoing facts and figures we find in the *Financial Chronicle* of the 7th inst. About a year or so ago, as our readers will remember, we published a series of articles descriptive of some of the great manufacturing interests in this country. We then selected and described the immense establishment of the Singer Manufacturing Company, located in this City, as the representative and leading concern in the department of sewing-machines, and we are now pleased to find that we did not in the least exaggerate or over-estimate the importance of the Company in question. It is noteworthy and somewhat suggestive that the Singer Company, who did not, as we understand, take the trouble of visiting, or even of sending their machines to the Paris Exposition—who seemingly do not care, in the least, for either gold medals or red ribbons, and whose name is rarely seen in print—should, nevertheless, eclipse all other sewing-machine concerns in the magnitude of their business. There is, of course, a reason for all this, but we leave our readers to find that out for themselves.—*Home Journal.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"

Certainly; PLANTATION BITTERS will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, depression, hypochondria, insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this PLANTATION BITTERS is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; dyspepsia, headache, dullness, ague and low spirits must yield to the health-giving and genial influence of the PLANTATION BITTERS. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making [illegible] first premiums during the past [illegible] years. Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Visitors to New-York.—The largest and best assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING for gentlemen and boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York. BROKAW BROTHERS, Nos. [illegible] 4th-av., extending through to No. [illegible] Lafayette-place.

New Store and New Stock.

Boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety, ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at G. C. RICHMOND'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway, has introduced his Fall style hats for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The new wedding cards, notes, monograms, &c.; very elegant.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. [illegible] bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Medical Electricity.

DR. CHAMBERLIN, the well-known Medical Electrician, has resumed business at No. 7 West 14th-st., where the diseased can secure speedy relief through his electrical agencies.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MFG CO

Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above

Ware at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—Paris, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Card.

Ladies contemplating refurnishing are invited to examine the magnificent stock of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND LINENS,

now opening at No. 686 Broadway. Curtain materials in choice shades of color from the most celebrated fabricantes of France, Germany and Switzerland.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

Bloom—Demarest.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, by Rev. Z. P. Wilds, Isaac S. Bloom to Cornelia, eldest daughter of John V. Demarest, of Jersey City.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

Bogert—Petrie.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., Mr. A. W. Bogert, Jr., to Miss Celia G. Petrie, all of this City.

Chamberlin—Smith.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., George A. Chamberlin, of Manchester, England, to Sarah H. C., daughter of William H. Smith, Esq., of this City.

McMurray—Combs.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Edwin D. McMurray to Marie E., daughter of Jno. Combs, Esq., all of this City.

Swift—Mercein.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. De Puy, of Belvidere, N. J., Beattie R. Swift, of Easton, Penn., to M. Araminta, daughter of D. S. Mercein, of Jersey City. No cards.

DIED.

Atkinson.—At Corpus Christi, Texas, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Wm. F. Atkinson, formerly of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Brown.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 18, of congestion of the lungs, Mary, wife of J. G. Brown, aged 32 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Fort Lee, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Comstock.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, after a short illness, Alanson Porter Comstock, aged 54 years.

Griffen.—On board U. S. steamship Tacony, at sea, on Saturday, Sept. 7, of yellow fever, Midshipman Robert N., eldest son of John Griffen, of Philadelphia, in the 22d year of his age.

Havens.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, Harry Wayland, youngest son of George H. and Carrie A. Havens, aged 10 days.

Harder.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, after a short illness, Miss Eliza Harder, in the 57th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of D. Hennessy, No. 222 8th-st., this (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock precisely.

Jackson.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 18, Joseph Leslie, son of Henry and Sarah Jackson, aged 4 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 204 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Lockwood.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, after a short but sudden illness, George White, youngest child of Charles A. and Louisa C. Lockwood, aged 3 years and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of the child's parents, No. [illegible] 7th-av.

Murray.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, Washington Murray, youngest son of the late Col. James B. Murray, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Mercer-st. Church, near 8th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 21, at 3½ o'clock.

Niblo.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, after a short illness, Stewart Niblo, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his residence, No. 53 1st-st., near South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock, Sept. 22.

Pomeroy.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, Rev. Charles Pomeroy, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Lafayette-av., second door from the corner of Nostrand, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, at 2 P. M.

Randolph.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, Franklin F. Randolph, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late country residence, at Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train. Return trains by Harlem Railroad from Woodlawn at 5:43.

Smith.—At Orange, N. J., Ezekiel B. Smith, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence this (Friday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and from St. Mark's Church, Orange, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Seymour.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, Mary L., wife of the late Wm. R. Seymour, and daughter of the late Wm. H. Walton, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 189.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Sept. 14, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Sixty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, by Officer Morrill, of the Nineteenth Precinct, aged about fifty years, dark hair and whiskers, five feet seven inches high. Dressed as follows: Dark coat, brown vest, trimmed with yellow, and ribbed pants, heavy shoes and white shirt. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CARD.—DR. ROBERT HUNTER HAVING REturned from Europe has resumed the practice of his specialty in New-York. Dr. HUNTER has located his office at No. 2 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, where he will be happy to see his old friends and those who are suffering from affections of the throat and lungs.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, [illegible], piles, oppression after eating, [illegible] indigestion or biliousness, if you do not [illegible] HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will refund the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

MOSAIC CLOCK, TABLE AND PIANO covers, from Constantinople, exhibited at WALRAVEN'S Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse, No. 686 Broadway.

WITH A BOX OF PHENIX DISINFECTANT [illegible]

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READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
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Price 50 cents a bottle.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE
Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices.
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Every description of Scale warranted to give entire satisfaction. Send for catalogue and circular.
Second-hand Scales of various makers for sale cheap.
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FIRST STORE FROM BROADWAY.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, held Sept. 17, 1867, the President announced the death, since the last meeting, of EDWIN BARTLETT, one of the oldest members of the Board.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions, offered by William H. Aspinwall, were unanimously adopted:

In the providence of God, we miss to-day a long-tried and valued friend. By a sad coincidence, we are informed at the same moment that the Panama Railroad has had a century added to its existence and that one of its founders is removed by death.

Mr. Bartlett was one of the projectors of this enterprise. In its days of doubt he never wavered, and it was mainly owing to his personal influence with London capitalists that its first loan was negotiated, and he has been from the origin of the Board of Directors one of its most able, active and unselfish members. With the view of recording our high appreciation of his worth and services, it is moved that this preamble and the following resolutions be adopted and entered on our minutes:

Resolved, That by the death of Edwin Bartlett this Company experiences the loss of a friend and counselor, to whose sagacity and unvarying support it is greatly indebted, both in its early struggles and its subsequent prosperity.

Resolved, That the Directors deeply feel the loss of an associate, distinguished alike by the urbanity of his manners, the high order of his intellect, and the soundness of his judgment.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit to the family of the deceased this expression of our regret and sympathy.

DAVID HOADLEY, President.

Joseph F. Joy, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer CIMBRIA, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C, O, and D, 8:35 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest, per steamer EUROPE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Stations A and B, 9 P. M. Station C, 8:45 P. M.; Station D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:30 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 10 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER, 1867.
CONTENTS:

BOBINETTE BERLOPS.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Bobinette's Deliverance—The Big Trunk—The Real Fairy Prince—Prince Jack and Bobinette—Bobinette's Wedding.
THE DODGE CLUB; OR, ITALY IN MDCCCLIX. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS—Don't Speak—Used Up—Buttons in Bliss—Dick's Luggage—Arrested—Silence!—"Don't Try it On with Me!"—Watts Misspelled—Formalities—The Count Ugo—The Door—Finis.
A MONODY.
RIDES THROUGH MONTANA.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Thomas Francis Meagher—One of the Ways into Montana—Fort Benton—Lake Pend d'Oreille—Pend d'Oreille City, and the Mary Moody—Isaac I. Stevens—Nest of Wild Goose—Cabinet Landing—Thompson's Falls—Mission of St. Ignatius—The Elizabeth Cascade—The Alice Cascade—The Flathead Agency—Battle-ground between the Blackfeet and Pend d'Oreilles—The Missoula Flour and Saw Mills.
EIGHT CASTLES IN SPAIN.
THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE.
LOVE'S LOGIC.
LA BELLE FRANCE: A GLIMPSE.
DID HE?
AT WOODSIDE.
GIVING LESSONS ON THE PIANO.
THE LOST JACKSON BOY.
TOADS.
MY WALL STREET OPERATION.
LITTLE RAVAGEOT.
With Two Illustrations.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S LIFE OF PRINCE ALBERT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Prince Albert at Twenty.—Albert at Four.
BOATING AT HARVARD.
LUCY TAVISH'S JOURNEY.
THE PRICE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

TERMS for HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY.
MAGAZINE, One Copy for One Year.........$4
WEEKLY, One Copy for One Year.........4

An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20.

Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

NOW READY.
THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
FOR OCTOBER, 1867.
CONTENTS:
I. ROME AND THE WORLD.
II. WITH CHRIST.
III. THE MANAGER'S DILEMMA.
IV. LEARNED WOMEN AND STUDIOUS WOMEN.
V. IN MEMORIAM.
VI. THE EARLY CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.
VII. OUR LADY.
VIII. OUR BOY ORGANIST.
IX. THE MARTYRS OF GORCUM.
X. CARLYLE'S SHOOTING NIAGARA.
XI. SAYINGS OF THE FATHERS OF THE DESERT.
XII. AN OLD GUIDE TO GOOD MANNERS.
XIII. RAN AWAY TO SEA.
XIV. A ROYAL NUN.
XV. MR. BASHER'S SACRIFICE, AND WHY HE MADE IT.
XVI. A FEW THOUGHTS ABOUT PROTESTANTS.
XVII. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Editor of the CATHOLIC WORLD is happy to announce that, encouraged by the gratifying success which has thus far attended his efforts to establish this Magazine on a firm and permanent basis, as a Catholic periodical of the first class, he has effected a considerable improvement, both in its typographical and literary excellence. It will hereafter be printed from entirely new type, and in other respects rendered more attractive in its exterior dress.

The Editor has also, during his recent visit to Europe, made arrangements to secure contributions from some of the best writers both in England and Ireland, and to open the way for the circulation of the CATHOLIC WORLD in both these countries. The translations from the best periodicals of the Continent will hereafter be increased in number, and the CATHOLIC WORLD will in future contain only original and translated articles.

As the present number begins Volume VI., it is a good time for persons to subscribe.

TERMS—$5 per year; single copies, 50 cents.
THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION HOUSE,
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE CLERGY AND THE PULPIT,
in Their Relations to the People.
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Chaplain to Napoleon III.
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FOREIGN BOOKS.
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THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,
No. 126 Nassau-street, New-York.

READY TO-DAY,
THE GALAXY, FOR OCTOBER,
CONTAINING
"On Fortune Hunting," by W. H. Whitmore; "Paris and the Parisians," by Eugene Benson; "Jottings," by Bertha S. Scranton; "The Poor Whites of the South," by R. B. Seabrook; "Mexican Armies and Generals," by A. Conquest Clarke; "In the Enemy's Lines," by James Franklin Fitts; "American Cookery," by Pierre Blot; "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. Edwards; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; and "Nebulae," by the Editor.
The price of the GALAXY is $3 50 a year; two copies for $6. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUY THE
NORTHERN MONTHLY
FOR
OCTOBER.
IT HAS
An incisive and able article on JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
A humorous sketch of the SMITH FAMILY,
Past Presidential Nominations, by JAMES PARTON,
Breach of Promise and other good Stories.
A sketch of Hon. W. L. DAYTON, the nominee for Vice-President on the ticket with John C. Fremont, with a full-page STEEL ENGRAVING,
And other good things which make the attractive Table of Contents of this popular magazine for October.

NOW READY, THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
CONTENTS:
REPRESENTATIVE CITIES. No. 5. ALEXANDRIA. By Prof. W. S. Tyler.
THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN. By G. N. Boardman, D. D.
THE HUNGARIAN BURNS. By Gen. J. Grant Wilson.
MAPLE SPRAYS. By Rev. C. H. Bulkley.
THE MADONNA AND HER PAINTERS. By Mrs. S. C. Brown.
HEALTH AND LONGEVITY OF BRAIN-WORKERS. By George M. Beard, M. D.
KETTLE RUN. By C. H. Webb.
THE WONDERS OF ANCIENT ROME. By John Lord, LL. D.
STORM-CLIFF. By Miss Pritchard. (Concluded.)
LANG SYNE SKETCHES. No. 2. The Last of the Gaberlunzies.
A DINNER WITH COUNT VON BISMARCK.
SOMETHING ABOUT JAPAN. By Rev. George W. Bacon.
THE DEATH OF SUMMER.
KATHARINA: "Timothy Titcomb's" new poem.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

NOVEMBER BEGINS A NEW VOLUME.
Now is the time to subscribe and form Clubs.
TERMS—$3 a year. Club price for six or more, $2 50. To Clergymen and Teachers, $2 50.
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ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER NUMBER.
EMBELLISHMENT—LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS.
I. THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICA.
II. OLD PARIS.
III. SENTIMENT AND PHILANTHROPY.
IV. HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE AND PRICES IN ENGLAND.
V. THE MODERN SPIRIT.
VI. THE CONFESSIONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. By William Alexander.
VII. MEDIÆVAL NOTICES OF CHINA.
VIII. BURTON'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
IX. CHANCERY FUNDS.
X. MARRIAGE LAWS. By F. W. Newman.
XI. THE LAST AMATI. Translated from the French for the Eclectic.
XII. THE PROPHET OF CULTURE. By Henry Sedgwick, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
XIII. THE GORILLA AS I FOUND HIM. By Winwood Reade, F. R. G. S.
XIV. LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS.
XV. POETRY.
XVI. NOTES ON BOOKS.
XVII. VARIETIES.
XVIII. SCIENCE.
TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC.—One copy, one year, $5; two copies, one year, $9; five copies, one year, $20. And an extra copy gratis for every fifteen subscribers; or sixteen copies for $60.
W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

GERMAN RADICAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.
REGULAR MEETING,
FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
At the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery.
FREDERICK SCHUTZ, President.
Theodore G. Glaubensklee, Cor. Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, an election for Delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at Nos. 16 and 18 Eldridge-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
GEO. DONALDSON, President.
Wm. Tinkler, Jr., Charles Koch, } Secretaries.

IN PURSUANCE TO THE CALL OF THE Republican Union General Committee, the Second Assembly District Union Republican Association will hold an election for delegates to the Union Republican State Convention at their rooms, No. 475 Pearl-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1867.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
GARRETT BELL, President.
A. J. Ahrens, G. W. T. Goodwin, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Republican electors of this District are notified that a primary election will be held at the Headquarters, No. 636 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., to elect three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th inst.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
EDWARD ELSWORTH, President.
Jos. H. Hansen, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, an election for delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT BEATTY, President.
N. D. Thayer, G. W. Jaques, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWENTIETH WARD.—A primary election of the REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Fifteenth Assembly District, of the Twentieth Ward, will be held at No. 401 West 33d-st., near 9th-av., on the 20th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. WM. STARRITT, President.
C. J. Farley, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at the Union Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., for the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse Sept. 25.
Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. KNOX McAFEE,
Thos. G. Seele, Secretary. First Vice-President.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to elect three delegates and three alternates to represent the District in the State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 25th inst. Polls open from 7½ o'clock to 9 P. M.
WM. ATKINSON, President.
Edward Dubois, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, this Association will hold a special meeting at headquarters, No. 323 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1867, for the purpose of electing Delegates and Alternates to the Union Republican Convention at Syracuse. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
JAMES R. DAVIES, President.
John Cooper, Jr., Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee an election for delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at No. 113 East Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Polls open from 7½ o'clock to 9 P. M.
GEORGE HANFORD, President.
Frederic Towne, Chas. Brinx, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at headquarters, No. 435 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1867, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, President.
G. B. Gifford, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE TO THE CALL OF THE Republican Union General Committee, the SECOND ASSEMBLY UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election for Delegates to the Union Republican State Convention, FRIDAY, Sept. 20, inst., at No. 475 Pearl-st. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
GARRETT BELL, President.
Matthew Stewart, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 20, at No. 32 Warren-st., to elect Delegates and Alternates to the Syracuse State Convention.
By order of AMOS STOKEY, President.
Thos. Cummings, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, an election for delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at No. [illegible] Vandam-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
JOHN RYAN, President.
Wm. Miloneny, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at headquarters THIS (Friday) EVENING. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
ROBERT B. BOYD.
J. P. Kelly, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—An election for Delegates to the Union Republican State Convention will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at Smith's Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 28th-st. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
Pason Dwight, Secretary. C. MOORE, President.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at headquarters THIS (Friday) EVENING, to choose Delegates to the Republican State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
J. T. THOMPSON, President.
William Ray, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, an election for Delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at No. 24 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
THOMAS LIVEY, President.
B. A. Yeomans, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election of Delegates to the Republican State Convention will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING at headquarters. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. JOHN LALOR, President.
John Gerhman, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—An election of Delegates to the Republican State Convention will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING at headquarters. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
LUTHER HOLTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
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Registered '81	111	111¼	Gold	144⅛	144¼
Coupon, 1881	111	111¼	June 7.30	107	107¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	109¼	109¾	July 7.30	107	107
5-20 Coupon '62	114¼	114¾	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118½	118¾
5-20 Coupon '64	109¾	109¾	Dec., comp'ds. '64	116¾	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon '65	110¾	110¾	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	[illegible]
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107¾	107¾	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 C. '67, con.	107¾	107¾	Sept., comp'd '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Reg.	99½	99¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¼	115¾
10-40 Cou.	99½	99¾			

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GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.

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For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
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W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

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Henderson County.
Schuyler County.
Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by
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WISCONSIN BONDS.
Kenosha Town Bonds.
Racine Town Bonds.
Watertown Town Bonds.
Fond du Lac Town Bonds.
Sheboygan Town Bonds.
La Crosse Town Bonds.
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Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE promptly negotiated by
S. W. JOHNSON & KING,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.
SAML. WM. JOHNSON,
WM. DEHON KING.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, July 25, 1867.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.

In testimony whereof, I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
Dated JULY 25, 1867.

This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, the notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 9 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.
By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, Rooms Nos. 37, 38, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice President and Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
SEPT. 19, 1867.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $3 [illegible] DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 [illegible] DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, cor. 4th-av. and 27th-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or at this office.
JOHN T. [illegible], Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the sixth installment of ten dollars on each share of stock of the National Trust Company is due on the first day of October next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for the first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants' Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

DIVIDENDS.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the Navassa Phosphate Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per Share, payable Sept. 30, 1867, to stockholders of record that day.

Transfer-books closed from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30, 1867, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 21 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Sept. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 28th day of September inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 28th day of September to reopen the 2d day of October.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, Sept. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, on and after the 1st day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and reopened on the 2d of October.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 661 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, out of the net earnings, upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand at the office of the Company.
IRVING M. AVERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDE L. JONES, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of Six Per Cent., free from Government tax.

Interest commences from the 1st of each and every month.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 289 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 6 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, N. Y.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET,
No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, NEAR BRICK STATION, one of the best and most desirable villa residences on Harrison-st., with fine grounds, beautifully laid out, and excellent garden. The house is of brick, cellar in cement, slate roof; gas and water throughout, and in splendid order. The furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, all first-class and nearly new, are for sale with lease of house, and the latter will not be disposed of without the former. The whole affords an unusual opportunity for a desirable country residence at a moderate cost. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

10 LOTS TO LEASE, FRONTING ON 21st and 22d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; one has brick house and machinery complete for sawing kindling wood with 16 presses for making bundles; splendid location for coal, wood or lumber yard combined or separate; will lease all or a part. Small lot of hickory, oak and pine wood for sale or exchange for horses, wagons or a buggy. Apply on premises, or to F. V. HAMLIN, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful country seat of Wm. S. Wright, Esq., of fifty acres, lying between the Hyde Park Road and Hudson River, half mile north of Poughkeepsie, with furniture, stock and farming implements complete, to let for six or twelve months from Oct. 1, 1867. For particulars, apply on the premises, or address Drawer No. 151, Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS—A GOOD, comfortable house, containing 13 rooms, partially furnished, situated at Oyster Bay, Long Island, two miles from Syosset Depot; with the house a good stable, cow-house and other out-buildings; to a family wishing a country residence, reasonable terms will be made. For particulars address Box No. 2,705 Post-office.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family only, the magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 18 East 73d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; splendid view of Central Park; will not be shown without permit of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AN English basement, in 19th-st., in superior order and richly furnished, to rent for 12 or 18 months, to a small private family only; terms, $400 per month. Address P. W., with real name, Box No. 3,306 Post-office, Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 48 East 14th-st., for business or to let, furnished, to a private family. Apply on the premises to GEO. T. ELLIOT, or to HOMER MORGAN, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds (3 acres) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, ACCESSIBLY located, to rent for $3,000. If desirable, the gentleman and wife would remain to board. First-class reference given and required. Address R. S. T., Station G.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-st., have furnished and unfurnished houses to let, on north shore, Staten Island; choice locations and near landings.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A three-story and basement house, No. 310 East 21st-st., will be let at moderate terms, from Oct. 1 to May 1 next. Apply to JOHN T. STRATTON, 63 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET—TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house at Bedford, L. I., containing ten rooms; convenient to car routes; possession 1st of Nov. Apply to JOSEPH ORGILL, No. 41 Platt-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED house, one hour from Wall-st. Apply at Foreign Letter Office, No. 29 William-st.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE—A VERY DESIRABLE basement to let at No. 75 5th-av., near 14th-st. Terms moderate.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 13TH-st. to let. Address Box No. 118 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED house, located below 19th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. Address, giving particulars, J., care American Condensed Milk Co., No. 131 Water-st.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW PLEASANT rooms commanding a fine view of the Hudson, with beautiful scenery, and well known for its healthy locality, can be obtained at the Birdsall House, during the Fall and Winter. Address C. BIRDSALL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH PRIVATE table, complete in every respect. 104 5th-av.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—No. 33 West 15th-st., house first-class, with all modern improvements; rooms furnished or unfurnished on first, second and third floors, for gentlemen or families, single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, who wish a quiet and comfortable home; pleasantly situated; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 333 WEST 19TH-ST.—HOUSE FIRST-class, with all modern improvements; rooms furnished or unfurnished on first, second and third floors, to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, who wish a quiet and comfortable home; pleasantly and conveniently situated; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife of respectability; location and accommodations must be first class; private family preferred; two rooms communicating required; not over $60 per week; unfurnished preferred. State terms, with full particulars. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 4,356 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, in central Brooklyn, for a gentleman, wife, two children, two and four years of age, and nurse. Terms not to exceed $32 per month, including fuel and light. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 132 Times Office.

NO. 88 MADISON-AV., COR. 30TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms on second and third floors, with private parlor on first floor, to rent with first-class board. Also, large elevated basement for two gentlemen. House and its appointments strictly first-class.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class private residence, near Union-square, will let a choice of splendid rooms, elegantly furnished, to first-class parties, without board or with private table. Location and all appointments unexceptionable. Address V. E. D., Station D.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in West 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife an unfurnished room, with board; no other boarders. For particulars address KING, Box No. 186 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a party consisting of four adults; a parlor and two or three bedrooms required; terms not to exceed $300 per month; all necessary references given. Address FRANK, Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, OR FURNISHED rooms, by a physician with wife and child aged three years, between 40th and 50th sts. and 3d and Lexington avs. Terms must be moderate. Address M. D., Box No. 114 Times Office.

NO. 36 EAST TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a handsome suite of rooms, together or separate, on second floor, with private parlor on first floor; first-class board; private table if required; references.

A LADY HAS SEVERAL LARGE AND small bedrooms and a parlor to let, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen separately or in party. Will give full or partial board. Call at No. 41 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and first-class board. Servants and children not taken. References required.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING six rooms, to let without board or with private table, either singly or in suites; also a parlor floor and single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 15 University-place. References required.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE.—A delightfully located suite of rooms, a large parlor, two bedrooms and bathroom connecting, will be let to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; family small; possession immediately. Call at No. 112 West 4th-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to rent, with first-class board, where every effort will be made to promote home comforts. Those wishing such accommodations will please call at No. 35 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET to a gentleman a well furnished, pleasant room, with closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace and privilege of bath; breakfast if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 260 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE only, a sitting and bedroom with board; a respectable private family, which wishes to lessen expenses preferred. Address H, Box No. 2,762 Post-office, for three days.

A PRIVATE HOUSE—A LARGE, PLEASANT furnished front room to let, with board. Apply at No. 229 West 22d-st., near 7th-av. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT permanent board; room furnished or unfurnished; private family preferred. Address, giving price and full particulars, BOARD, Box No. 160 Times Office.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 2 East 24th-st., near 3d-av.; terms moderate. Apply in the evening.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on second floor, No. 114 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway, gentlemen, or gentleman and wife: reference required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 29 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, without board, or with private table; also single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 35 University-place; references required.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without board; also a basement for a physician; terms moderate.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park—Elegantly furnished rooms, with parlors suitable for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; house and location first class.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST.—PARTIES OF gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.; the house is pleasant and location good. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Madison Park. Desirable suite of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one floor of fine rooms, including a parlor 15 by 32, elegantly frescoed and furnished, at No. 48 East 15th-st.; reference exchanged.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS AND TWO single rooms to let, to gentlemen only, at No. 10 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND STORY room to let, to one or two gentlemen; also a hall bedroom; house has all the modern improvements; family private. Inquire at No. 39 Vandam-st.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH—Suites and single rooms, with board; families desiring accommodations for the season are recommended to apply early. Dinner, 6 to 7½ o'clock.

ELEGANT ROOMS, RECENTLY REFITTED, can be secured at No. 100 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NO. 134 WEST 4th-st.; pleasant rooms to let with board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH board. Apply at No. 134 West 4th-st., near Washington-square.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY MAY be obtained by applying at No. 40 East 31st-st.; also, a physician's office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD TO BE HAD—15 minutes by City cars from Jersey City ferry. Address S. S., Bergen, N. J.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class board on Madison-square. Those desiring home comforts may address A. B., Box 253 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH board to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 141 (OLD NO. 31) WEST 41ST-ST.—A suite of handsome rooms, 32 feet deep, to let, with private table or private board; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 80 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place—rooms en suite or single, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS from Broadway—To let to a gentleman, a nicely furnished room in a private house.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor with bedroom; also, a large room, suitable for two gentlemen, at No. 21 Waverley-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 221 West 22d-st.

AT NO. 80 NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place, rooms en suite or single; references exchanged.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH-ST., SECOND DOOR east of 4th-av., to let with board; room on the second floor; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with or without board, in a small family, No. 117 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A FIRST-CLASS SUIT OF ROOMS, first floor, with select bathroom and private table; other rooms on second floor. No. 8 University-place.

NO. 119 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., comfortable rooms to let, with board.

ELEGANT ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 74 CLARK-ST. Rooms en suite or single; reference required.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. HENRY A. KELLEY therefrom.

The remaining members of the firm will continue the business under the same firm name. Mr. KELLEY will, for the present, take charge of the new firm, of the department for the sale of cotton goods.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
HENRY A. KELLEY.
SEPT. 19, 1867.

THE FIRM OF J. G. HALLET & SON, gold brokers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst.
J. G. HALLET.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1867.
J. G. HALLET will continue the business of the late firm.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 155 ELDRIDGE-ST.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; lovers, marriages, sickness, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER.

Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale, among all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

WANTED, PROPERTY ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS:

Bowery,	Prince,	Thompson,
3d-av.,	Amity,	Sullivan,
4th-av.,	Bleecker,	MacDougal,
5th-av.,	Mercer,	Crosby,
Grand,	Wooster,	Elizabeth,
Broome,	Greene,	Forsyth,
Spring,	Laurens,	Chrystie.

Also, first-class and unencumbered buildings in good locations, and property in 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Wards. Owners desirous of selling are solicited to send particulars, and are assured of having their interests personally and promptly attended to.
D. H. TEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

5TH-AV.—Four-story [illegible]	$[illegible]
5TH-AV.—Four-story, h. s. b. [illegible]	[illegible]
PARK-AV.—Four-story [illegible]	[illegible]
LEXINGTON-AV.—Four-story, h. s. b.	[illegible]
WEST 37TH-ST.—Four-story [illegible]	[illegible]
WEST 38TH-ST.—Four-story [illegible]	[illegible]
WEST 39TH-ST.—Four-story, h. s. b.	[illegible]
WEST 32D-ST.—Four-story [illegible]	[illegible]
WEST 51ST-ST.—Three-story, h. s. b.	[illegible]
EAST 37TH-ST.—Four-story, h. s. b.	[illegible]
EAST 47TH-ST.—h. s. b.	[illegible]

Also other variously located.

FIFTH-AV. AND 37TH-ST.—FOR SALE the extra wide and elegant four-story house, No. 133 5th-av., northeast corner of 37th-st., with extra lot and stable in the rear; the house is 30 by 70 feet, well arranged and in perfect order throughout; immediate possession given. For permits and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FIRST-class brown-stone house in 5th-av., near 54th-st. The house is 25 feet wide, by the ordinary depth, with an extended back building. The house is very substantially constructed, and is in every way one of the most desirable residences in this City. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE English basement house for sale, located on West 38th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum; house handsomely frescoed and in perfect order throughout; will be sold with or without the furniture, with immediate possession; price $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—The large and valuable plot of ground southeast corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., being 124 feet 3 inches front on 5th-av. and 100 feet deep. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, situated on the south side of Perry-st., and being the fourth house, West of 4th-st. Apply to WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN, HIGH-STOOP corner house and two inside houses, with all modern improvements for sale; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, northeast corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av. JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, one splendid new four-story brown-stone front house, 21x60 feet, and one three-story, built in the best manner; both situated on 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, builder, on the premises.

5TH AND MADISON AVS.—FOR SALE—THE magnificent four-story brown-stone house, No. 18 East 73d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; splendid view of Central Park. Will not be shown without permit of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots, north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths on mortgage. R. S. KING, No. 174 Greenwich-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A nearly new modern house; 12 rooms; all modern improvements; extra large lot; on one of the best streets in Brooklyn; high ground and first-class neighborhood. Address ROSS, Box No. 152 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

About two miles below Poughkeepsie, on the banks of the river, consisting of dwelling-house, 42x38 feet, with wing 17x16; good barn, carriage and ice house; 12 acres of land, a well laid-out garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 15 Wall-st., basement.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first-class neighborhood from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of manufacturing, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box No. 372, Newark.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes, and near the residence of the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres with half a mile river front, stone mansion, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; an abundance of fruit and shade trees; land highly cultivated; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—FOR SALE, ONE of the most desirable residences, in that beautiful and healthy village; house well built, [illegible] with brick, 36x32; [illegible] containing 14 rooms, suitable for Summer and Winter residence; has been painted and put in thorough order; stable, &c.; and one acre of ground highly ornamented; large garden, well stocked with vegetables and the choicest variety of fruits; will be sold low, with furniture, if desired; two-thirds of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THIRTY ROOMS, newly finished, and furnished in splendid style; situated in a permanent business place; the only regular hotel in a city of 15,000 inhabitants; possession immediately; price $16,000; furniture at a valuation. Address, or call this day, Room No. 183, Greer's Hotel, Cortlandt-st., from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M.; a photograph will be shown by owner.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 363 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the southern part of Westchester County, twelve miles from the Fifth-av. Hotel; mansion, greenhouse and grapery, with elegant surroundings; twenty acres of land; the owner has occupied it twenty years. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 153 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, A NEW house containing eight large rooms handsomely finished, on a lot 100 by 143 feet; grounds well filled with fruit; only one block from the South Bergen horse cars; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply to Room No. 19, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERFORD Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in West Morrisania, 5½ miles from the City Hall; fine house, with 11 rooms, and lot 100x200 feet; price $20,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouse, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 119 William-st.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., FOR SALE, BUILDING plots on Passaic and Gregory avs.; [illegible] and five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to BISHAM & CO., No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., $12,000—Beautiful residence; fine grounds, shade, fruit and berries in abundance; near depot. Apply to W. D. DRAKE, No. 16 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—$16,000—A STRICTLY FIRST-class country residence, at Newark, furnished or unfurnished. Call upon S. P. SMITH & SONS, No. 101 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 81 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-class productive farm of fifty acres or upwards, with good modern house and other improvements, in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools and society, and not more than one hundred miles from New-York by railroad or steamboat. Address O. G., Box No. 160 Times Office, giving description of property and lowest cash price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT A REASONable price for cash, or to rent furnished, a first-class house in the vicinity of Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av. Address E. EVANS, No. 27 East 31st-st., stating number and price.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in the manufacture of FIRST-CLASS WRITING-PAPER of all descriptions, having had control of the manufacture [illegible] of the first establishments for years, desires a position as SUPERINTENDENT. Would also take stock in a well-established company, if desired. Unexceptionable references as to ability and experience. Replies, giving full name and address, will be STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
Address PAPER,
Box No. 156 Times Office, New-York City.

$500 WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH small capital (merely nominal) to take hold of and exclusively manage one of the very best inventions of the age; one of the patentees will give his services, and the money returned with a large interest. This is a rare chance for the right man. For full particulars, &c., address M. M., Box No. 120 Times Office.

$20,000 WANTED—A PARTNER, [illegible] amount, in a well-established [illegible] business. Full particulars and the [illegible] references [illegible] Address with real name, R. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, [illegible] Apply to LEWIS G. CORSEY, No. 29 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 120 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and is easy of access from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas.

Classes for advanced students and others, under the ablest Professors, are in process of formation, in Latin, Greek, French, German, Geometry, Surveying, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, &c.

Ample baths and wardrobes, with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are especially invited to visit.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week. The desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 16TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 47TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 26th September. Boarding pupils, six.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
No. 901 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 1 West 43d-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 29th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 2. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for cadets. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough instruction and home-like in all its arrangements. $220 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for a circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 40 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session has just commenced. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. Terms $300 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. V. M. BATES, No. 131 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 113 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (ROSSACK HALL), No. 37 West 14th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 24, Nos. 128 and 130 West 39th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

A SMALL SELECT FRENCH AND English school for children of both sexes, in the neighborhood of 34th-st. and 5th-av. For circulars apply at No. 8 East 33d-st.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG INFORMS his pupils and patrons that he has returned from Europe, and is prepared to resume his lessons. Address care WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,348 BROADWAY, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 4 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 24; for full information send for circulars. Address as above.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MME. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 6 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 30 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 25. Letters directed to Mme. D'HERVILLY, Box No. 1,358 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEACH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 47 and 49 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS HEBBERD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 25 West 32d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss HEBBERD will be at home after Sept. 10.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL RE-OPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,160 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for colleges.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. C. S. MILLS WILL RETURN TO New-York Oct. 1, when he will resume his teaching. For terms, apply to Steinway & Sons.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16. [illegible]

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH GOSTWICK, Hackensack, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 23 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS and girls, from 3 to 10 years of age. [illegible] Address E. E. COE.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Academy, (formerly of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn. [illegible]

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 14 East 32d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS ARNOLD'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,184 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 23.

MISS E. W. LEGGETT WILL RE-OPEN her school, No. 104 East 20th-st., Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 41 AND 43 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK—REOPENS MONDAY, Sept. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.
PROF. A. BERNARD,
SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 25 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 63 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. B. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schenck,	H. O. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Coullard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.

Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $350 per annum.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel. For prospectus, address
REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WENTWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.
Mrs. C. C. CHISHOLM, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.

For circulars and further information apply to ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 183 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 129 Leonard-st.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Prof. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Oberbuhler; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 22. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 40th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 319 New-York Post-office.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circulars apply at the school.
H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 11th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 19 at No. 102 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. E. S. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 39 6th-av., near 10th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 122, 612, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 6 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., and will open its eleventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 89 Clinton-st. Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 25 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

DE CHAUMONT FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 22 [illegible] street, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at [illegible]

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 116 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 281 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 10 West 40th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 137 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 75 [illegible], will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 18, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 11.

The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
for young ladies, in No. 145 West 22d-st., for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 22d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No 133 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 24 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 332 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 202 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARIE SEES, PIANIST AND Concert Artiste from the Leipsic Conservatory, will give lessons to private pupils, either at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., or at pupil's residence. Address Miss SEES, New-York Post-office, Box No. 5,971. Miss Sees refers to S. B. Mills, Steinway & Sons, Dr. Pierce, President of Rutger's Female College, and Dr. Raymond, President of Vassar College.

MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED—A GENtleman of unquestionable character and ability is wanted immediately to teach vocal and instrumental music in the North Granville Ladies' Seminary; salary $1,000. Apply to the Principal at the Metropolitan Hotel, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Principal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SUCCESSful teacher, a re-engagement in school or as private instructress; teaches all the English branches, higher mathematics, French, German, Latin; vocal and instrumental music; city preferred; highest references. Address ALUMNUS, Station E.

A GENTLEMAN (NOW ENGAGED AS private tutor in families) desires to give daily private lessons in classics, English and mathematics in return for a good room, with partial or full board; would fit a boy for college; undoubted references. Address A. M., Station G.

A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF PARIS, and a graduate, wishes to form engagements for lessons in French and music. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE ENGLISH branches for a young lady. Address E. M. NORRIS, Station G Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

4 E flat Clarionets.	3 B flat Cornets.
3 E flat Altos.	2 B flat Tubas.
3 B flat Tenors.	1 Bass Drum.
1 Baritone.	1 Snare Drum.
1 B flat Bass.	1 pair Cymbals.
3 E flat Cornets.	

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose intended.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.

Further information may be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-General,
and Quartermaster U. S. A.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE OR COMBINED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon of the 28th inst., for the privilege of transacting an express business on the main line of this Company from New-York to Easton, and the following branch and connecting roads:
NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD,
BOONTON BRANCH OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD,
SUSSEX RAILROAD.

The Company reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any or all bids if deemed advisable.

Further information will be given upon application to the undersigned, to whom all proposals should be addressed.
A. F. BERTHOUD,
General Supt. Morris and Essex R. R. Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., in the 3 o'clock train from New-Haven, a POCKETBOOK containing about $5 and a diamond pin. The finder will send the property to the office of Messrs. MAN & PARSONS, No. 44 Wall-st., and receive the above reward.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, and Madison-square, New-York, a small CARPET-BAG, containing various articles. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, 58 Wall-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. Rookes, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 12 M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $40, gold.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $200; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.

The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.

For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Oct. 12

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $65.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $60 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $130.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $25.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY.....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK..........Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

MALTA..........Sept. 21
HECLA..........Sept. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE—Will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70
Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Dec. 21

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on

SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Passage-money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $390 for first class, and $240 to $260 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold regions of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Aug. 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

Sept. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

Sept. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin..........$250
Second Cabin..........170
Steerage..........85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin..........$300
Second Cabin..........200
Steerage..........100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. J. H. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from MONDAY, 16th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 188 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EXTRA STEAMER FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

The steamship G. W. LORD, Capt. WARD, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., and will sail as above, taking freight for all points South and Southwest in connection with Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads and Florida steamers. Bills of lading signed on the Pier.

For freight apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867.

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

Goods destined for the interior, shipped by the Black Star Independent Line, consigned to Octavus Cohen & Co., agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.
R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26,

from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight lower than by any other line. First class passage $20. The fast and popular steamship ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow, Sept. 28.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LIFE SAVING RAFT COMPANY.

Office No. 29 Pine-st.

The MONITOR LIFE SAVING RAFTS, (same as NONPAREIL,) now in use on the Pacific Mail, New-York and Havre, the New-York and Nicaragua lines, and other steamers and vessels, including Government iron-clads, are for sale, and orders received at the office of the Company, No. 29 Pine-st.
WM. C. THOMPSON, President.
J. H. UPTON, Secretary, No. 31 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. BURTIS, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9¼ A. M., for White Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M. and Glen Cove at 4 P. M., landing at 5th-st. and 34th-st. each way.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.

G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 112 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. Green, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 28, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time-table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. Green, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 146 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 25	Fort Edward	2 40
Fonda	1 90	Whitehall	2 90
Utica	2 65	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 70	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 85	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	[illegible]
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 40
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 368 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6¾ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 1 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 27th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 8:45 P. M.

To take effect Saturday, 17th.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE, SEPT. 2 edition—all railroads and steamboats from New-York—complete, with City maps, 25 cents. BENEDICT & BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—This Chapel (erected in memoriam of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks,) will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. [illegible].

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—THE HIGHEST cash price paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, laces, and all valuable personal property; or money loaned on the same. J. S. COHEN, No. 735 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. [illegible] Sixth-av., corner 19th-st., and No. [illegible] 8th-av., corner [illegible]-st.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING!
AT
R. H. MACY'S,
OF
FALL GOODS,
ALL THIS WEEK.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 769 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 769 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 769 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Also,

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 766 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order; stamped goods.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 850 and 852 Broadway, near 13th-st., East side.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.

2d. For flagging King-st., from Washington to West-st.; and West-st., between King and Houston sts.

3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.

4th. For flagging 45th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.

5th. For laying crosswalks at the intersection of 7th-av. and Broadway, between 43d and 45th sts.

6th. For laying crosswalks at Horatio-st. and Jackson-square, and 8th-av. and Abingdon-square.

7th. For laying crosswalks at Waverley-place and West 10th-st., and at Greenwich and Horatio sts.

8th. For laying crosswalks at 4th-av. and 46th-st.

9th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

10th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.

11th. For building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

12th. For building a receiving basin on the southwest corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.

13th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.

14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.

15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.

16th. For laying crosswalks in 3d-av., from 44th to 56th-st.

17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.

18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.

2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.

3d. Both sides of 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.

4th. Both sides of 45th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.

5th. Both sides of 44th-st. and the southerly side of 45th-st., from 7th-av. to the extent of half the block west of 7th-av.; also, the westerly side of 7th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.; also, the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of 7th-av., from 43d to 44th-st.

6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st., and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 13th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av. and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-st.

7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st., and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.

8th. Both sides of 46th-st., and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.

9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.

11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 125 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.

12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.

13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 257 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 100 feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.

14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 125 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 125 feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.

15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.

16th. Both sides of 3d-av., from a point half way between [illegible] to a point half way between 56th and 57th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block east and west of 3d-av.

17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.

18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 23 Chambers-st., Basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS B. OAKLEY,
JOHN R. [illegible],
ISAAC G. HUNT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 10, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF R. P. WALKER, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 20th day of December, 1853, for an improvement in machine for hulling and scouring coffee for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 20th day of December, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republican and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH DAVIS, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of Hull Fanton, Room No. 4 Franz Block, Havana, New-York, before HULL FANTON, Register, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD DODD,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Northern District, New-York.
By WM. H. COREY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY DICK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbid by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Sept. 18, 1867. Southern District of New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 5, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 18, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on Monday next, 23d of September. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK..........Director.

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867,
MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
A. M. HAUCK, A. RONCONI,
BELLINI, BARAGLI,
G. RONCONI, &c.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, at 8,
BELLINI'S
I PURITANI,
SIGNA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
ANASTASI, &c.
(Her first appearance this season.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, at 8,
[illegible]
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
BELLINI, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI,
F. RONCONI.

THURSDAY, OPENING NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, at 8,
ROSSINI'S
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
AND A NEW BALLET,
SIGNA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
Mlle. MARIE BAND,
Mr. C. MARVIS, and others.
(Their first appearance.)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.
General Admission..........$1 50
Secured Seats, extra..........1 00
Boxes, from..........$8 to 12 00
Family Circle..........75

THE REGULAR SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERFORMANCES WILL COMMENCE THIS MORNING.

At the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up-town) music-store, No. 565 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and down town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av.

Third week of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company. FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS, TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. A CARNIVAL OF FUN. The best combination of comic actors ever introduced in New-York. LEFFINGWELL as the HORRESTIAN BEPPO and the melancholy DANE, ROMEO JAFFER JENKINS, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as FRA DIAVOLO, and the charming CHUMMY. Other characters by the company. A NIGHT OF HILARIOUS JOLLITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open evenings at 7¼. Admission 75 cents.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

The most delightful and undoubtedly most fashionable Matinee entertainments of the metropolis are those of Jefferson, at the elegant and favorite Olympic Theatre, where his glorious performance of Rip Van Winkle attracts the most brilliant audiences on Broadway.

RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS—Regular classes $15 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
} Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MUTUAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION, New-York.—Office and warerooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. E. M. CARRINGTON, President; GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Treasurer; P. A. WUNDERMANN, Secretary. One hundred pianos will be distributed monthly by the Association when the number of their subscribers have attained the figure of 3,000, (or as many more or less in proportion.) $650 pianos are charged to subscribers only $300, payable in $10 monthly installments; $650 pianos are sold for cash to non-subscribers for only $400, which is less than the hiring of a common instrument would cost. We make but first-class instruments fully warranted for five years. Every one can become a subscriber by paying $10, and from that day $10 every month for the term of three years at the longest, when the piano becomes the property of the subscriber; this time may be shortened perhaps to only two years, through the profits realized by the Association, it being understood that all profits made on pianos sold to non-subscribers, or all premiums paid for immediate possession are credited to the subscribers, after deducting the regular expenses for office hiring, advertising, &c. Subscriptions taken from any part of the United States, California and Canada. A remittance of $10 and the wish expressed of becoming a subscriber for a piano-forte, is all that non-residents have to mail us, after which we will send immediately the receipt, &c. Subscribers wishing their piano at once can obtain it by attending one of the monthly distributions, and paying the highest premium over and above the stipulated $300. N. B.—This premium is charged instead of the three years' interest on the capital advanced for the piano, and is credited as profit to the members of the Association. Every one by reading the above or by calling at the office can easily convince himself of the perfect safety of this institution, and therefore parents, teachers and principals of schools should first call and examine our pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

Not one piano-dealer or piano-maker offers as favorable terms, prices and inducements to the public as we do.

Old pianos taken in exchange.

For further particulars or for references call for large circulars at the office and warerooms of the Association, in

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.,
next door to the Savings Bank.

Admission tickets to the next Distribution of Pianos and Musical Soirée, on MONDAY, Sept. 23, can be had at the office.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 5th-av., corner 30th-st. Open during Winter for ladies and gentlemen; water kept comfortably warm.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, BLANKETS, new U. S. $20 tents; wagon, truck, grain covers; McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing, rubber covers, horseshoes. W. A. CARTER, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; the immense stock at No. 635 Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, buggies and wagons; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 131 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 131 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for all diseases of a private nature, at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 8 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity-sts. A permanent and positive cure for STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, FISTULA, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS and IMPOTENCE, SORES and ULCERS quickly healed. BLOTCHES AND SKIN MARKS ERADICATED. Consultations free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 131 Stanton-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 4. Paris, London and New-York "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 10.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, [illegible].

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 131 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—$5 a box. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 131 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office 131 Stanton-st. His Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 131 Stanton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
of the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY;
OR,
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE,
in which the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY APPEAR.

To be seen at all hours,
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
possessing all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, has been added to
THE GRAND AQUARIA.
They are RARE, CURIOUS and BRILLIANT specimens of the Tropical inhabitants of the deep.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON.
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS.
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

TUESDAY, Sept. 24,
INAUGURATION OF A SEASON OF
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE
AND FIRST REPRESENTATION
In this country of
OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS, (which has created a perfect furore in Europe,) entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which will be presented with a perfect
COMPLETENESS IN DETAIL OF
SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion,
And a company comprising the following
DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN ARTISTS:

Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Mons. Guffroy,
Mlle. Onguet de Felcourt, Mons. Duchesne,
Mlle. Isabelle Armand, Mons. Lagriffoul,
Mlle. Marguerite, Mons. Leduc,
Mlle. Mathilde, Mons. Monier,
Mme. Duchesne, Mons. Benedick,
Mme. Monier, Mons. Valter.

A complete orchestra of accomplished musicians and a superb chorus selected from the principal Parisian theatres.

PRICES.
Admission..........One Dollar.
Reserved Seats..........$1 50.
Balcony Boxes (according to location)..........$8—$10.
Proscenium Boxes (according to location)..........$10—$15.
Gallery..........50 cents.

Tickets for the first three nights, TUESDAY, 24th, THURSDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY, 28th, ready on MONDAY, 16th Sept., at the box office of the theatre, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Chickering & Sons', Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at J. Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. LESTER WALLACK.

It is respectfully announced that this establishment will shortly
OPEN
For the Fall and Winter Season.
The Theatre has been RE-DECORATED, EMBELLISHED and RENOVATED throughout.
A NEW COMEDY,
BY CRAVEN,
Entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION,
WITH
A NEW BURLESQUE,
BY BURNAND,
THE LATEST EDITION
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Both pieces will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS.
Further particulars, with
A LIST OF THE COMPANY,
Will appear in future advertisements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

James E. Hayes..........Lessee
G. L. Fox..........Stage Manager
C. W. Tayleure..........Business Manager

CROWDED OVERWHELMINGLY EVERY NIGHT.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Whose engagement already surpasses in its brilliant success all the former triumphs of his glorious career in the Metropolis. The popular rush to enjoy the most masterly personation of this, our great comedian, is unprecedented. The demand during the day for reserved seats ordinarily includes nearly all the fashionable portions of the house; and at night the line of eager applicants for admission extends across the entire lobby, and from the box-office to the outer edge of the pavement. Every night and Saturday afternoon, Boucicault's beautiful drama

RIP VAN WINKLE, or THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
RIP VAN WINKLE..........Mr. JEFFERSON.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

"THE PILGRIM"
OPENS MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

This new and magnificent moral exhibition is the most artistic, beautiful and costly ever produced in the illustration of a religious subject.

FIFTY MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
By the eminent artists
SALLING, A. CHAPPEL,
LEUTZE, NEHLIG,
CULVERHOUSE, BERGER,
W. HART, OTTO SOMMER,
S. S. GERRY, CARMEINCKE,
SEAVEY and STOEGHEL.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE,
To represent
THE RIVER OF DEATH,
THE ANGEL ESCORT,
THE PEARLY GATES, and
THE CELESTIAL CITY.
Music under the direction of
PHILIP PHILLIPS.
Admission, 50 cents and $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Ticket Office open at 9 A. M., daily.
BAIN, PHILLIPS & MAYNARD, Proprietors.

NOW OPEN!

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST,

AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
EVERY NIGHT, commencing MONDAY, Sept. 16.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE Opera and theatres can always be had at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading-room, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MUSICAL.

GEORGE STECK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 120 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Classes are now formed for Children, Beginners and Advanced Pupils; also Evening Classes in all branches.

The popular evening ELEMENTARY CHORAL and ORCHESTRAL CLASSES will commence the first week in October.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.

The celebrated BRASS INSTRUMENTS manufactured by the SCHREIBER CORNET COMPANY have obtained the
FIRST MEDAL
at the International Exhibition in Paris, for their beautiful, clear and sympathetic sound and novelty of construction, combining the greatest advantages for the performer with excellence of material and great durability.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS

have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $50 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for $250. Iron frame, overstrung bass, round corners, carved legs, celebrated maker, nearly new; original price $475; fully warranted. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

JENNYS & SON'S ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES are offered to the public in every style, with the patent agraffe, at prices below any other first-class makers in the City. Parties would do well to examine them. Factory and warerooms, No. 253 East 21st-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 45 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—12 SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VOCAL music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

TO-NIGHT.—THEATRE FRANCAIS.—TO-NIGHT.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

THIS EVENING, (Friday, Sept. 20,)
for the first time,
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI,
the celebrated tragedy by Silvio Pellico.

This work is one of the most perfect dramatic productions of Modern Italy, and great interest is attached to it from the fact that the author, while in prison as a political offender, wrote this play on strips of muslin with his own blood, he having been denied writing materials. The tragical theme immortalized by Dante inspiring him with energy to give to Francesca's story of passion that dramatic life which charms the imagination and the intellect.

MME. RISTORI in a new role as
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
First appearance in America of
the eminent actor, SIGNOR BOZZO, as PAULO.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, only time this season,
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARY STUART.
MONDAY, SEPT. 23, RISTORI as
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, which will be produced with new costumes and scenery and splendid mise en-scene.
SIGNOR BOZZO in the role of Essex.
In preparation MYRRHA and SUOR TERESA.

Ticket offices in Broadway—Schirmer's music-store, No. 701; Chickering's, No. 652, and down town, Nos. 112, 114, and French Theatre.

IN BROOKLYN, MME. RISTORI WILL APPEAR on TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 24.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI.

Director..........J. GRAU

MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will inaugurate the season of 1867-68 at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24,
in her great role of ELIZABETH, Queen of England, which will be produced with the same new scenery, lately imported from Paris, and splendid mise en scene, as on Monday evening in New-York.

The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Brooklyn Academy, and Nos. 112, 114, and 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. WHEATLEY

SECOND YEAR
of the successful spectacular drama of the
BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21.
BLACK CROOK.
MATINEE COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Monday next, Sept. 23, 1867, doors open at 7¼, begins at 7¾.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS'

NEW-YORK THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway.

SIXTH WEEK of Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of LIFE AND LOVE IN THESE TIMES.

UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT

EVERY NIGHT,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, AND
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION.
PIER AND RIVER SCENE BY STARLIGHT.
TOMBS POLICE COURT, &c.
EVERY NIGHT..........at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY..........at 2 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY..........at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE GENIUS OF THREE MASTERS.

WASHINGTON IRVING, THE POET,
BOUCICAULT, THE DRAMATIST,
JEFFERSON, THE ACTOR,
combine to render
JEFFERSON'S RIP VAN WINKLE

The most attractive drama of the day. The better to accommodate the great rush to see it, a second Matinee performance of the play will be given SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½, and closing at 4 o'clock, affording those whose convenience will not permit their attendance at night a capital opportunity of enjoying the greatest bit of acting known to our time.

MATINEE OF "RIP" TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EDWIN FORREST

TO-NIGHT, KING LEAR.
EDWIN FORREST..........as..........KING LEAR
SATURDAY at 1½, REGULAR MATINEE, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, the Moral Drama of THE DRUNKARD.
MONDAY—EDWIN FORREST as MACBETH.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

corner 30th-st. and Broadway.

Manager and General Director..........John De Pol

This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the
DEVIL'S AUCTION
will be presented, with the grand star
EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.
New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

FREE NIGHT-SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE DAY-SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.
FREE ORPHEON VOCAL CLASSES.
FREE READING-ROOM.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the Ninth Annual Session will begin on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the Night-School, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.

All applications for admission to the Free Night-School must be made during the month of September, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.

All necessary information pertaining to the other Schools of the Cooper Union can be obtained at the office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. By order of the Trustees. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.

See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free.

Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Character, given daily. Ladies in attendance.

CHORUS CLASSES NOW FORMING, to meet at the halls of the New-York Conservatory of Music, No. 82 5th-av. Terms $5 per quarter.

Applications to be made at the office of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway.

FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES. Designed especially for those pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
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NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.—FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1867.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple Chase, a handicap premium of $350 to the first horse and $50 to second horse, about three miles over a fair hunting country and 27 jumps.

Paul Wood's b. h. Gen. Williams, 138 pounds.
George Pepper's b. h. Zigzag, 153 pounds.
Col. D. McDaniel's b. h. Oakland, 126 pounds.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle race, two miles, over hurdles. Premium of $600.

P. Brady, ch. m. Skylark.
J. Donahue, br. h. Garonne.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $400, for horses beaten at this meeting, those beaten once allowed 7 pounds, and those beaten twice allowed 14 pounds. Dash of 1½ miles.

1. Col. McDaniel, b. h. Oakland.
2. J. W. Pennock, ch. h. Passaic.
3. Dr. J. W. Weldon, b. c. Jubal.
4. Dr. J. W. Weldon, b. f. Susie M.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium of $300, all ages, dash of a mile.

1. Col. McDaniel, br. c. Clement.
2. Dr. J. W. Weldon, b. f. Susie M.

FIFTH RACE.—Post Stake premium for three-year olds of $600, $50 entrance p. p. Two mile heats.

1. Col. McDaniel, b. c. Morrissey.
2. J. W. Pennock, ch. c. James A. Connolly.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

LECTURES.

PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS OF MEDICINE are respectfully invited to attend a lecture to the profession, by Mr. T. SPENCER WELLS, of London, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 11 A. M.
A. FLINT, Jr., Secretary of the Faculty,
Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
LADIES' CLASS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS', WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CIRCULARS AT THE ACADEMY.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 23.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 129 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 3 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Northwest corner 14th-st. and Broadway. E. FERRERO respectfully announces that, after an absence of 6 years, he resumes the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with Mme. Dubreul. Open for instruction Saturday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes Friday and Tuesday evening, ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, EVERETT ROOMS, Broadway and 34th-st., will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MAN-MONITOR.

Capt. Ericsson's New Gunboat for the Swedish Government—How it is Worked by Steam or by Man-power—Description of the Vessel and Report of its Workings.

Every one knows of John Ericsson. Every one knows that he invented the Monitor iron-clad, the balanced rudder, the caloric engine, the wonderfully successful gun-carriage for working the heaviest pieces of ordnance at sea; and that, if not the inventor of the screw propeller, he at least gave it all its value as a practical application to commerce. Most people know, too, that not long since he gave another concoction of his fertile brain to the world, which seemed to show that he had given up progress and originality and gone back to the earliest contrivances of man. This was his Swedish gunboat for carrying one 15-inch gun, and constructed to be worked by *man-power!* The world was as much startled at this as by the appearance and victory of the first monitor. An iron-clad, impregnable vessel, carrying one of the heaviest pieces of ordnance afloat in the world, and driven by hand! The oftener the proposition is stated the more remarkable does it seem. But the fact that Mr. Ericsson is the projector of the new gun vessel is enough to establish faith in it.

Not content with planning the boat and machinery in all their particulars, Ericsson had an engine made after his model, and this is a present from John Ericsson to the Swedish Government. There were a number of trials last week of this curious contrivance; the man-power being supplied by a detail of sailors from the Swedish man-of-war *Norrkoping*, carrying 22 guns, which is now in this port.

We were present at one of these experiments, and will lay before our readers the sights we saw and the results of the trial.

THE DELAMATER IRON WORKS.

Entering on one side of a large building filled with castings and half-finished machinery, behind piles of iron we saw a neat, compact engine and boiler, handsomely covered with oiled black walnut. In front of the engine was a double row of seats, and on each bench sat two jolly-looking Swedish tars. They were all dressed in white shirts and white trousers, and the first impression the visitor gained was that they were an exceedingly quiet and peaceable set of war-dogs. Still, here and there among them could be seen a bushy head and hardy face that looked as if, with a little more passion infused, it might be the countenance of a Norseman. For the time, however, there seemed to be no feeling among them, except one of grinning curiosity.

The first thought that struck us on looking at the engine was, how very compact! The walnut covered boiler took up a space of only about 6x8 feet, and stood 5¾ feet high. Its fire was concealed by a door, no ash-pan was in sight, and the whole boiler, with its cylinder, might be made to look like a wardrobe, and no one suspect the terrible power for use or for destruction which it concealed. Back from the boiler extended the screw shaft, which was not more than four inches in diameter. A fly-wheel of about four feet diameter helped the machinery over the dead points. On each side of the boiler was a steam cylinder, the piston-rod of which gave rotation to a shaft placed close to the end of the boiler and extending across its end. On this was placed two conical cog-wheels, which geared into another cog-wheel half the size of the main ones. This last wheel was placed on the end of the propeller shaft, and of course as the movement of the piston in the cylinder whirled round the shaft with which it was connected the propeller was driven at twice the speed.

THE RUN OF THE ENGINE.

Soon after we entered, the steam was turned on and the propeller-shaft began its rapid revolutions. The full force of the steam was not permitted to act, because a dynamometer had been fixed on the shaft, and this dynamometer being made of wood began to smoke and threaten a conflagration as soon as the engine worked up to any great speed. But this dynamometer or *force measurer* served an important use and could not be spared. The screw was not attached to the engine, and, of course, if Capt. Ericsson wanted to know just how fast the screw would work with a certain number of men at the brakes, he must substitute something that would tax the powers of the men just about as much as the screw would when revolving in water. This was the office of the dynamometer. It was a simple wooden block which was laid on a smooth iron wheel revolving with the shaft. One end of this block was tied down to the floor. The other end carried a heavy weight which could be moved nearer to or further from the wheel, and thus lessen or increase the leverage and the consequent friction. This weight was continually shifted during the trial, so as to measure the powers of the men and note how much an increase of work told upon their speed and endurance.

The engine worked smoothly, and showed that Capt. Ericsson is as careful in the workmanship of his engines as he is original in designing them. There was neither clatter nor jar, but perfect noiseless motion. The engine is of twenty-horse power nett, and with the boiler and shafting weighs in the neighborhood of eight tons. It is the pattern which Capt. Ericsson desires to have followed in all the vessels which are to be built after his model. It is certain the Swede can find no more compact, light and simple piece of mechanism to perform the same work. It will be carried to Stockholm by the *Norrkoping*, the officers of which vessel were present superintending their men. They were handsome men, apparently of a finer grain than German gentlemen and seemed to be fully equal in manners and education to the best officers of our own service. The perfection with which one of them spoke English was a matter of general notice.

Soon after the engine had exhibited its performances the piston rod was uncoupled from the shaft. This is accomplished by having the bearing of the piston rod in which the shaft works made in two pieces which are hinged. By drawing out a pin one-half can be raised and the uncoupling is effected. By a similar arrangement the brakes which the men work are attached to the shaft and the two operations of uncoupling and coupling can be performed without hurrying inside of a minute.

THE TRIAL OF MAN-POWER.

The manner in which the men are attached to the propeller is as simple as it is effective. A double row of seats is placed in front of the boiler, which is between the men and the propeller shaft. Two men sit on each seat, and between them, attached to the floor by a joint, is an iron arm. Running through the top of this arm is a wooden handle, like the brake of a fire-engine. This is not quite breast high as the men sit, and each brake is grasped and moved by four strong hands and arms. The movement is very like rowing, but not precisely the same. In handling an oar there is a great difference between the different levels at which the hands work in the forward and back stroke; beside that, the "feathering" of the oar causes a severe strain upon the wrists. In working these handles, which are fixed to the floor by an unalterable iron arm, the difference of level in the two strokes is very small, and there is absolutely no feathering. The work, therefore, is very much easier than rowing.

This consideration is important, for there will be but four days' coal on board the vessel, and that must be kept for important moments, as in the hour of engagement, where it is necessary to use all the hands for working the gun, and where the greater power of the engine must be brought into play. The boat must therefore be either towed or moved by hand to the place of action, and as this may be forty, fifty or a hundred miles away, it is important to know whether the men can keep up this work all day. No one who witnessed the trial can doubt it. The men were kept at work an hour or so without stopping, and showed no signs of fatigue, though the propeller shaft, with its fly wheel, and the dynamometer retarding it, was whirling at the rate of nearly 100 revolutions a minute. There was no hurry or excitement. It had been calculated that they could work steadily at the brakes, making about 36 strokes a minute, and it was far more important to see how well they kept up to this standard than to amuse the officers and men by trying the utmost speed they could get up. In consequence of the shorter stroke, 36 passes of their arms in a minute, though in a boat that is racing speed, did not give them any uneasiness. But to see them all working together seemed very like a race, in spite of the absence of the crowd, the shouting, betting and curses that always make the most noticeable points at a race. The men rather seemed to enjoy their novel experience of dry rowing, and every now and again would show their sense of the fun by a broad Swedish smile, which looked to be a near relation to the American grin.

The lever arms at which the men work are attached together by an iron rod about an inch in diameter, and the same rod is prolonged so as to reach the engine where it is jointed to an iron arm which is hung from the deck above, and which prevents any "wabbling" of the connecting rod. The stroke of the men is nearly twice as great as the stroke of the engine; that of the former being about 32 inches, and that of the latter 18 inches. This, of course, gives the men greater leverage.

Steadily the men strained at the oar-handles, and each half of the twenty-four would move in unison, while the other half also in unison among its own members, was doing just the opposite of its fellow half; so that while one set were pulling on the back stroke, the other half were pushing on the forward stroke. The momentum of the propeller and the fly wheel was sufficient to carry the men easily over the dead points. The men made about as good time as the engine, because that could not be worked up to its full speed on account of the dynamometer heating. At first they ran up to 48 strokes, corresponding to 96 turns of the propeller, but after a while their speed fell off to 36 strokes or 72 revolutions of the screw in a minute. At this rate they seemed to be able to keep on without difficulty, and when this became apparent the officers gave the order to stop.

It was perfectly evident that men who are so used to long pulls in a boat as are sailors, are entirely capable of working at these brakes for hours. The boat is expected to have a speed of about five knots an hour, and the crew must work without relief, for the largest number of men who can be carried by the boat is thirty-two, and it requires twenty-four to man the brakes. But even without relief, and without using the steam engine at all, the boat could on a pinch move fifty or sixty miles a day, and when it arrived at its destination its iron sides would be as impregnable as if it had a *Dunderberg's* engines in its bowels. It is the intention to have all the preliminary work done by the towboats, of which Sweden possesses a plenty, one of which can take a whole fleet of the man-monitors near to the scene of action, after which the vessels' own powers of movement can be used. But every one knows that war calls for unusual uses of every available thing, and the fact that one of these boats can be moved for a whole day by the crew, is so much valuable addition to the qualities of the craft.

Any one can see by looking at a map of Sweden that its shore is full of bays and indentations. These are so shallow that none but a very light draft vessel can penetrate them; they are so narrow that none but a vessel at once active and invulnerable can live in the presence of batteries placed on the shore.

THE NOVEL POINTING GEAR.

The activity of the vessel is gained by having at the stern a balanced rudder such as was first introduced on the *Dictator* and other monitors. But this is supplemented and assisted by a peculiar and effective arrangement for quickly turning the bow so as to point the gun with accuracy. Projecting from the bow of the boat, and protected by the "overhang," is a paddle-wheel of four paddles, made altogether of iron. By turning this round when it is immersed, the worker would only meet with resistance and perform no useful work. But by a common system of "feathering" the paddles, three of them, are turned edgewise to the water and one is held full against. This of course creates a resistance in one direction, and the bow of the boat through which this apparatus works of course moves in the other direction. The wheel is geared into a windlass and crank within the ship by means of cog-wheels, and can be rapidly turned by men at the crank. The boat actually moves on its centre as a pivot. This valuable property has been claimed before for twin-screw ships, and for ships which were steered by swerving the propeller one way or the other in place of a rudder. But here we have the thing accomplished. The paddle-wheel is made of thin iron with sharp edges so as to offer as little resistance as possible except to the broad surface of the plates. The propeller too has its peculiarities. It is six feet in diameter and pounded out of wrought iron. It is therefore as light and easily moved as it is possible for such a thing to be.

THE INVULNERABILITY

of the ship is secured by making her a monitor, which form offers the only method known for putting the most iron on the least surface. But these pigmy monitors will be very different from those that have done such good work in our war. The turret of the Swedish vessels will be oval instead of round, and stationary instead of revolving. It will be 19 feet long and 12 feet wide. Its armor will be 7 inches thick. One gun will be carried, and this will be a 15-inch of the American pattern, but cast in Sweden, of the long-famed Swedish charcoal iron, made from magnetic ores. Of this iron the English make their best steel, and Sweden exports both ore and pig iron in immense quantities.

It is, indeed, her principal product, so excellent and desirable is it. The gun will always be trained over the bow, and when it is to be pointed, the whole ship will have to be turned by means of the training wheel. The gun has a movement up and down to govern the range of the shot, just as in the monitors. It will be a sight to astonish the English when the port-stopper of the Swedish craft opens and a huge 15-inch shot gushes out with its indescribable roar. Our British cousins have hesitated long about carrying a twelve ton gun to sea, and finally after we had worked 15-inch guns in broadside ships for a year or two they concluded to copy our gun carriage and compressors, in which lay the whole secret of our success. When they had done this they had no further difficulty with their 9-inch guns, for the 15-inch weighs about twenty tons.

THE BOATS.

The new ships for Sweden are to be 103 feet long, 20 feet wide, 7 feet draft, 140 tons burden. Of course, they will not be absolutely invulnerable; for to obtain that great end it is necessary to have a large hull. In these times of great triumphs in artillery, even nine inches of solid iron cannot be considered to protect a ship's interior absolutely from the assault of enemies. And to carry nine inches all round requires a depth of draft and a breadth of beam which are forbidden by the peculiar circumstances under which these ships must act. They must navigate rivers narrower than those on our Southern coast, pass through the great canal of Sweden, and swim in her shallow bays. The problem is further complicated by the fact that Sweden has no coal. All her iron is made with charcoal, and there, as here, engineers and metallurgists are looking with dismay to the destruction of valuable forests. They see before them a time when, if they work their rich ores at home, they must do it with coal brought from foreign countries, and in so far must be dependent upon other nations. If this is so important in the matter of home industries how much more vital a question is it when applied to the warlike defences of the kingdom. The nations from which they can best draw supplies of coal might be the very ones with which the King was at war. In any event their enemy is not likely to stand idly by and see supplies of contraband material pass into Swedish ports, and come out again in the holds of Swedish war vessels. It was, then, an imperative *ultimatum* that if Sweden had monitors in any number they must be fitted with some other means of locomotion than the steam engine. The difficult task of inventing and supplying this new motor, Capt. Ericsson undertook and accomplished. Besides this the ship must be to all ordinary enemies, invulnerable, and must carry within it such means of offence that no enemy shall be impregnable to it. Now though the turret is only seven inches thick, (leaving out the iron beams inside,) and though this does not make an impenetrable shield, it must be borne in mind that no ship large enough to carry a thicker protection, and above all no steamship capable of carrying near so much as seven inches of iron, can come into the contracted places in which these boats will be stationed; so that whatever the man-monitor may have to encounter will at all events be less armed than itself—and that is enough for victory.

The very fact that so difficult a problem could arise shows what immense progress has been made in war. And the other fact, the problem has been so completely solved by Capt. Ericsson, shows what endless resources, worked out by many brains and hands, lay within his reach. But it is only just to him to say that these new ships are almost entirely his own invention. His is the monitor idea, the gun carriage, the gun compressor, the engine, the man-power machinery, the balanced rudder, the screw, and the guiding-wheel in front.

The ships are to fight always bow on, and there the plating on the hull is five inches thick. The boats are to be entirely for defensive purposes, and therefore do not need to have great speed. The lack of this is supplied by the great number which it is intended to put in Swedish waters, amounting, it is said, ultimately to one hundred! The number can be large because the cost of each ship is small—only £4,000 English, or $20,000, according to the first reports. This exceedingly low price is possible, because labor is very cheap in Sweden, and two or three monitors can be built there for what the operatives in one ship-yard in America frequently lose in a strike for higher pay.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Callicott Case—Further Developments—Arrest of George J. Hardy on a Charge of Procuring the Fraudulent Bond—Affidavits of Morehouse & Jaggard—A Description of the Bond.

Yesterday George J. Hardy was brought before United States Commissioner Newton on a charge of being implicated in procuring the fraudulent bond on which 211 barrels of spirits were removed from the distillery of John Wilson, in Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, in May last. The affidavits on which the arrest was made are given below:

AFFIDAVIT OF E. A. MOREHOUSE.

Eastern District of New-York, ss.: Edward A Morehouse, of Brooklyn, in said district, being duly sworn, says that Edward C. Morehouse, Notary and Commissioner, of Brooklyn, was his father, and died on May 8, 1867.

That deponent has known George Hardy, of Brooklyn, for many years, and was employed as a clerk in his office in the year 1860, and that since that time has been occasionally employed by him; that a short time previous to the death of deponent's father, but deponent is unable to recollect how long, deponent went one morning to the office of said Hardy to see if there was anything he wanted deponent to do; that said Hardy was not in his office, but that deponent was informed that he was at Fitzharris & Jarvis' place, No. 349 Fulton-street, and went there and found him; that deponent asked said Hardy if there was anything that deponent could do for him, and said Hardy asked if deponent could bring two men to his office at one o'clock to sign a paper, and deponent said he thought he could; that deponent did not ask what the paper was, but understood that it had something to do with whisky. That deponent accordingly went and found John Jaggard and William Malin, and told them that Mr. Hardy wanted two men to sign a paper, and they accordingly went with deponent at one o'clock to Hardy's office, at No. 180 Montague-street, and from there went with him to another office at No. — Montague-street. That there some papers were produced, which were filled up by Mr. Hardy; and deponent being now shown a bond, and two papers attached, identifies them as the papers in question, and says that the filling up of the same is in said Hardy's handwriting; that deponent did not see said Hardy sign the bond, but is quite positive that the signature "R. H. Hand" to said bond is in the handwriting of said Hardy, with which deponent is familiar; that the signatures of "John Jaggard" and "Wm. Malin" to said bond, and to the affidavit, were signed in deponent's presence by Jaggard and Malin respectively; that said Hardy asked said Jaggard and Malin where they lived, and they told him, and then wrote their residences in the bond; that when said Jaggard came to sign he saw that the name in this bond was not his own, and he said he would not sign that, but would sign his own name, said Hardy gave him to understand that it would make no difference, and then said Jaggard signed his name; that after said papers were filled out said Malin and Jaggard went with deponent to deponent's office at No. 345 Fulton-street, and there deponent signed the name of Edward C. Morehouse to the certificate of acknowledgment, and, as deponent thinks, affixed the seal of Edward C. Morehouse, thereto, and all three then went back to Hardy's office and gave him the papers; that thereupon said Hardy went with Jaggard and Malin and deponent around to the Collector's office in Court-street, where, at said Hardy's suggestion, deponent remained outside while they went in; that they were gone perhaps ten minutes, and when they came back Malin or Jaggard said it was "all right," and all four went into La Fura's drinking place and had a drink; and that deponent saw said Jaggard and Malin give some papers back to said Hardy after they came out from the Collector's office; and deponent further says that both said Jaggard and said Malin were well known about the City Hall; that said Jaggard was formerly a constable, and was engaged in collecting militia fines some years ago; that his appearance indicated that he was not a man of means, his clothes being old and well worn; that said Malin was a very intemperate man, and showed very plainly by his face that he was so, and that his appearance and clothes were poor; that deponent never took them to said Hardy's office, except on this occasion.

ED. A. MOREHOUSE.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of September, 1867.
CHARLES W. NEWTON, U. S. Commissioner.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN JAGGARD.

Eastern District of New-York, Kings County, ss.—John Jaggard, of said city and county, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is and for twenty years last past has been a resident of the City of Brooklyn; that deponent has resided in the Twentieth Ward of said city for the last twelve years; that from May, 18[illegible], to May, 18[illegible], was constable in the Twentieth Ward, and since January last deponent has been and still is Deputy-Sheriff of the County of Kings; that deponent is well known to T. C. Callicott, late Collector of the Third District of New-York, having resided in the same ward with him for years, and having supported said Callicott when he ran last for Member of Assembly in said city; that deponent is also well known to John S. Allen, Deputy-Collector of the Third District, and has been so well known to him for many years; that deponent is a poor man, having no property whatever, and entirely dependent upon the sums he may earn from week to week for his support; that it is deponent was well known to said Callicott and said Allen as a poor man, entirely dependent on his daily exertions for support; and deponent further says that on or about the 1st of May, deponent does not remember the precise date, one George J. Hardy came to deponent [illegible] deponent and requested him to sign a bond for a friend of his; deponent objected at first, and said Hardy replied it was for a particular friend, and there would be no trouble about it. Before going to the Collector's office, [illegible] showed deponent the bond, and wanted deponent to sign his name to it as "James Gazzard," which deponent refused to do. That deponent was [illegible] by said Hardy that it was all right, and only a matter of form, deponent consented to sign the bond, but refused to sign as "James Gazzard," and signed his name to the bond and justification attached thereto; that after signing the said bond deponent and Hardy went to the Collector's office and there deponent signed the justification annexed to the bond before Allen; that at the time of signing said justification, said Allen, pointing to the name of "James Gazzard," asked deponent if that was his name. Deponent [illegible] replied, "What I sign is my name." Allen made no inquiry about deponent's property except to ask deponent "is that right," to which deponent replied "Yes." Deponent further says that he had never seen before said Allen in any matter, nor had he seen before said Edward Morehouse, Notary Public; and deponent says he never made an affidavit that the facts stated in said justification were correct, or that deponent was worth the sum of $43,000. And deponent further says that he was not in the Collector's office over five minutes, and as he came out he saw said Wm. Malin standing on the steps of said Collector's office; that deponent saw Hardy and Malin go into said Collector's office; that said Hardy and Malin afterward returned and deponent and Hardy came away from said office together; and deponent further says that before going to said Collector's office said Hardy placed in said deponent's hands a package of papers which he represented to be the railroad company's stock mentioned in said justification; also a deed of property of real estate mentioned therein; and after leaving said Collector's office deponent handed the paper back to said Hardy, and said Hardy handed to deponent the sum of three dollars for his trouble. And deponent further says that he has known William Malin for many years, and that said Malin is very intemperate and had been for many months previous to this; that he plainly showed in his face the effects of intemperance; was poorly dressed, and exhibited every evidence of extreme poverty; and within about two months after this time said Malin committed suicide by cutting his throat.

JOHN JAGGARD.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1867.
CHARLES W. NEWTON, United States Commissioner.

Mr. Hardy gave bail in the sum of $20,000 to appear on Monday next.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOND.

The terms of the bond are that R. H. Hand, residing at No. 614 Fulton-avenue, William Malin, residing at No. 271 Myrtle-avenue, and John Gazzard are bound in $43,000 for the transportation of 200 barrels of whisky, whose description is given, to the Third District in Massachusetts, &c., &c. It is signed in the presence of R. S. Wilson and E. M. Jones by R. H. Hand, William Malin and John Jaggard.

On the back of it is an affidavit purporting to be the affidavit of William Malin and James Gazzard, that they are residents of the State, are freeholders, and are worth $43,000 over and above all debts.

This is signed by William Malin and John Jaggard. Below it is a certificate of the notary that William Malin and James Gazzard executed the paper.

Attached to this bond are two affidavits of justification. The first of them purports to be the affidavit of James Jaggard; that he is a gentleman, for twelve months past doing business at ——, and residing at No. 84 Claremont-avenue, and is worth $43,000; that he owns personal property worth $30,000, consisting of various railroad stock and gas company stock in the City of Brooklyn, L. I., being 270 shares Long Island Gas Stock, at $100 per share, and 140 shares, at $100 per share, Rock Island Railroad, and real estate worth $15,000, described as follows: One house and lot situate corner of Clinton-street and First-place, and that he became possessed of such real estate by purchase from R. H. Whipple on the 4th day of May, 1866.

This affidavit is signed John Jaggard, and is followed by a certificate as follows: "Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of May, 1867; and I hereby certify that James Gazzard, the sureties to the within bond subscribed the same in my presence;" that previous to accepting said bond, I caused the signatures of the persons subscribing the same to be verified, and from personal inquiry and investigation I believe that the said sureties are the identical persons mentioned and described in the foregoing affidavit. This is signed John S. Allen, Deputy Collector.

The other affidavit is similar in form, signed by William Malin, who swears that he is a gentleman for twelve months last past, doing business at No. 271 Myrtle-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, and residing at the same place; that he is worth $43,000 over and above his debts; that he owns personal property worth $2,500, consisting of household furniture, &c., and real estate worth $25,000, described as follows: A three story brick house situate in Portland-avenue, 83 feet north of Atlantic-avenue; a farm in Orange County, N. J.; also 150 shares of Harlem Railroad preferred stock.

The value of the real estate has been changed from $15,000 to $25,000. A similar certificate of Mr. Allen's follows it.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention—Election of Delegates.

Last evening the Republicans inaugurated the Fall Political Campaign by electing delegates and alternates in the several Assembly Districts, to attend and take part in the State Convention which will be held in Syracuse on Sept. 25, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Joshua G. Abbe, N. Kingsley, Sen.; Charles V. Lewis.
Alternates—B. F. Weymouth, George Thompson, Thomas McCabe.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—George Ross, Theo. G. Williams, Geo. McLaughlin.
Alternates—Michael Haley, James Manning, Michael Crane.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Thomas Mulligan, Charles Bathman, Daniel S. Duvall.
Alternates—Philip E. Herrlich, James C. White, John A. O'Brien.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—James McLaren, Wm. H. McKinney, George McGrann.
Alternates—Wm. G. Tway, Henry Bansher, James Blackwell.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Wm. C. Hanna, Charles T. Polhamus, David Walker.
Alternates—Samuel Nash, Thomas G. Baker, James Handy.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Joseph F. Ellery, Minthorne Tompkins, Chas. S. Strong.
Alternates—Henry S. Jennings, Chas. W. Little, Hugh Nesbitt.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—A. J. H. Duganne, John Lobdell, Horatio N. Twombley.
Alternates—Wm. Terhune, James Haggerty, Salem T. Russell.
Delegate to General Committee to Fill Vacancy—Joseph W. Howe.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Chas. S. Spencer, Benj. F. Schaffer, John W. Farmer.
Alternates—Joseph Bagot, Matthew Davis, George R. Davis.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Norman Stratton, George F. Merkles, Henry C. Robinson.
Alternates—Jacob R. Riley, Edward Taylor, Sam'l Galbraith.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Martin R. Brown, William T. Ashman Francis M. Smith.
Alternates—Stephen H. Knapp, Francis Henel, M. D., Isaac McGay.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—W. R. Stewart, P. M. Wetmore, J. L. Hastie.
Alternates—Gen. Frederick F. Locke, James Ingram, Israel Gillette.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—John Duke, Simon Hazleton, William Burns.
Alternates—James McCarty, Alfred Erbe, Joseph Hazel.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Alexander McLeod, Wm. V. Alexander.
Alternates—Samuel Barclay, George Gardner, James Armstrong.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Benjamin Merritt, Alex. H. Mulligan, John Donnelly.
Alternates—Hiram Merritt, P. C. Casey, John J. Kehoe.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Dr. Fred. Schuetz, John Russo, Dr. Alex. Wilder.
Alternates—Bernard Kroeger, E. H. Reed, Martin Thatcher.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Waldo Hutchins, Wm. R. Duryee, Wm. Drummond.
Alternates—John D. Ottiwell, Thomas Murray, Thomas C. Rodgers.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Robert L. Darragh, Charles Cheney, Wilson Berryman.
Alternates—Lucius B. Wells, S. V. R. Cooper, John C. Wandell.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Wm. P. Esterbrook, D. D. T. Marshall, Geo. F. Noyes.
Alternates—Dr. John H. Griscom, George F. Coachman, Wm. D. Sloan.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Jotham Wilson, Sen.; Isaac O. Hunt, John O. Johnson.
Alternates—John C. Graff, James B. Pettit, John Beck.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—James W. Oliver, Francis A. Thomas, Allen Cooper.
Alternates—James P. Walker, Stephen S. Doty, Robert Brower.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Charles H. Cooper, Robert C. Brown, Joseph S. Dewey.
Alternates—George W. Thurber, Erastus F. Brown, Wm. Hesley.

Commencement of the College of the City of New-York.

Last evening the Commencement of the College of the City of New-York was held at the Academy of Music, commencing at 8 o'clock. Quite the customary attendance on such occasions of young ladies with bouquets was observable, of which the young orators were fairly deserving.

Dr. Webster presided and distributed the honors. Following is the order of the exercises:

Overture—"Poet and Peasant."
Salutatory address and second honorary oration—"National Amusements," Charles Otis [illegible].
[illegible] dissertation—"The Theatre," Lucius M. [illegible].
Second dissertation—"The World's Wonders," Charles E. Hiscox.
Sixth honorary oration—"Intellectual Power," William C. Rees.
Sixth dissertation—"Public Manners," Maurice H. Grau.
Third honorary (philosophical) oration—"Keeping the Faith," S. Edmund Sheehan.
Fifth dissertation—"Our Country," Selah H. Elliott.
Eighth honorary oration—"So Far, What Next," Eugene L. Bushe.
Fifth honorary oration—"Wit and Humor," Henry F. Chapman.
Fourth honorary oration, "Know Thyself," Wm. J. Cumming.
Third dissertation, "Life's Moments," George W. P. Smith.
Fourth dissertation, "Eloquence, Ancient and Modern," F. Marion Scott.
Second dissertation, "Reward of Free Labor," James M. Farnsworth.
Eighth dissertation, "Love," Henry C. Harding.
Seventh honorary oration, "Six Years," Oliver M. Arkenburgh.
Master's oration, "The Heroic in America," Clinton Jones Hartt, A. B.
Valedictory address and first honorary oration, "Through a Glass Darkly," Arthur M. Hawes.

Degrees were then conferred and the exercises closed with the Benediction.

I. O. O. F.

Annual Session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States—Fourth Day.

In accordance with a resolution adopted on Monday last, the Grand Lodge proceeded yesterday to the Island institutions, whither they had been invited by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The members of the Grand Lodge, together with their ladies and a number of other brethren of the order, assembled at 8 o'clock at the Everett House, whence they proceeded to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River. Here the steamboat *Andrew Fletcher* was lying, awaiting their arrival. A pleasant sail followed along the shores of Hunter's Point, Greenpoint, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn—as far down the bay as Red Hook Point—and thence up the North River by the Jersey shore, as far as Weehawken, returning by the New-York side up the East River. At noon the company landed at the wharf on Randall's Island, where Warden Stephens with the boys, armed with guns, received them with loud cheers, and escorted them to the parade-ground in front of the nursery. Here President Nicholson joined the company and introduced them to the Randall's Island boys, who went through the manual of arms in true soldierly style. A great point of attraction was a banner presented to the boys by the Odd Fellows of Petersburgh, on a former visit. A lad welcomed the visitors in a few well-timed remarks, which were replied to by Grand Sire Nichols, P. W. Tod, of Tennessee, P. G. M. Lent, of New-York. An inspection of the dormitories, the schoolrooms, where the girls went through their exercises, and the Idiot Home concluded the visit to the City Nursery.

At 2:30 o'clock the trip was resumed, and the *Fletcher* soon landed her passengers on Blackwell's Island, when the various instructions were inspected.

Representative Dr. Barry, of Indiana, expressed, in the name of the visitors, the gratification the guests from abroad felt on viewing the noble institutions reared by the City of New-York. Not only was New-York eminent among the cities of this continent by her commerce, by her noble works of art, but also by her buildings and institutions erected for the poor, the homeless, the orphan, yea, even the criminal. She need not to have the word "Excelsior" as her motto, but she had reached the highest perfection.

Past Grand Sire Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, made a lengthy address, in which he showed the connection Odd Fellowship had with all institutions of charity, and he wished to have all the members of the orders within hearing to take an example by and emulate the acts of charity as practiced by the greatest City on the continent, the City of New-York.

President James B. Nicholson, of the Commissioners of Charities, made a few felicitous remarks, welcoming the guests to the institutions, not only in his own name, but also on behalf of brother Commissioners.

At dusk the Company embarked on board the steamer and were landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, where special cars were in readiness to convey them to the Everett House.

The excursion, which was under the charge of Past Grand Sire Kennedy, aided by P. G. Masters Lent, Pinckney, Smith, Stern and others, gave much satisfaction to all who participated in it.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Greenwich-street Homicide.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of Philip Welsh, a boy 17 years of age, whose death had resulted from a stab received on the 9th inst. The evidence showed that on the evening of that day the deceased and a boy of about his own age named Charles Sweeney, were in Greenwich-street, between Reade and Chambers streets, quarreling about a woman. After considerable bitter speech on both sides, Welsh struck Sweeney a blow with his fist, whereupon the latter drew a knife and stabbed Welsh, the weapon entering between the ninth and tenth ribs, a little posterior to their cartilages. After the infliction of the wound Sweeney fled, and Welsh went himself to the Third Precinct Station-house, gave information of the affair and was then taken to the hospital. Upon this evidence, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by a stab wound received on the 9th day of September at the hands of Charles Sweeney, and the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, Sweeney being still at large, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to effect his capture since the date of the occurrence.

Visiting Firemen.—Eagle Company No. 2, of the Buffalo Fire Department, which arrived here on Tuesday night, were yesterday reviewed by Mayor Hoffman and several members of the Common Council. Major-Gen. Shaler was also present, as well as the following Committee appointed for the occasion by the New-York Firemen's Association: Messrs. Lamb, Wilson, Underhill, Everett and Parker. The Buffalo Company presented a fine appearance. The following constitute the officers of the Company: Mr. H. H. Clapp, President; Mr. H. C. Beebe, Vice-President; Mr. J. M. Gowan, Foreman; W. H. Kerkholder, Assistant Foreman, and J. F. Stevenson, Secretary. After partaking of refreshments in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, the Company proceeded to Hoboken.

Suspected Arson.—Last evening Detective Tiemann, of Police Headquarters, arrested William Lane, who is charged with an attempt to fire the hotel known as the People's House, No. 106 Vesey-street. It is charged that on Tuesday night Lane took a room at the house and on the following morning, at a late hour, he made pretexts for remaining in the room at an unusual hour. About 9 o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from an adjoining room and also from a room on the opposite side of the hall, and in both rooms the beds were found on fire. These circumstances coupled with Lane's contradictory statements, together with the circumstance that he was the only person on the floor at the time, led to his arrest. Fire-Marshal Baker will institute an investigation.

Personal.—Among the arrivals at the hotels are A. Mazel, Minister from Holland at Washington, and Baron H. von Kusserow, of the Prussian Legation, at the Brevoort House; Baron de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, and Lieut.-Commander Schoonmaker, U. S. N., at the Clarendon Hotel; Gov. Fletcher, lady and daughter, of Missouri, and Jas. P. Boyce, South Carolina, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gov. English and Staff, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Chas. Sumner, Boston, at the Albemarle Hotel; Bishop Wood, Rev. J. F. Shanahan, and Rev. M. F. Martin, Philadelphia, at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. G. Buskirk and Hon. E. M. Benson, Indiana, Hon. Julien Bumsay, Chicago, Hon. J. F. Ray, Detroit, and Col. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Postmaster Kelly.—Mr. Kelly has returned from Europe after thoroughly investigating the postal systems of England and France. He expresses the opinion that the only particular in which the London office excels that of New-York is in the letter-carrier system—a rather important particular. It is probable that the Commissions appointed to select a design for a post-office building will shortly meet again and decide upon some one of the many plans offered.

Casualties.—Francis Dolan, an infant aged 12 months, fell from a third-story window at No. 246 Mulberry-street, and fractured his skull.... A team of horses attached to car No. 42 of the East Broadway Railroad, broke loose on the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, and ran into a milk wagon belonging to David Anderson, No. 117 Orchard-street, completely demolishing the vehicle. Fortunately, nobody was hurt.

Fatal Car Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, at No. 682 Water-street, over the body of Augusta Mendig, 5 years of age, whose death was the result of injuries received by being run over by a Second-avenue car, on the 18th inst. The evidence in the case showing that the occurrence was an accidental one, the jury so rendered their verdict, and the Coroner released the driver from arrest.

Pilgrim's Progress.—An exhibition of 50 paintings of colossal size, illustrating the well-known allegory of Pilgrim's Progress, will take place at Dr. Cheever's Church in Union-square, commencing on Monday afternoon. The paintings are the production of first-class artists, including Leutze, Chappel, Balling, Hebbing, Singer, Hart, Sommer and Steeghel. A splendid transformation scene will conclude the exhibition.

The Trial of Breech-Loading Arms.—The trial by the State Commission of breech-loading firearms still continues at the Arsenal. Yesterday the Allin gun was subjected to a final trial, 1,000 rounds being [illegible], and lightning powder and steel cartridges being used to test its liability to burst. The gun was found to answer all the tests to which it was subjected.

Fruit and Flower Show.—In addition to the other attractions of the American Institute Fair, an exhibition of choice fruit and flowers commenced last evening. The show of fruit is remarkably fine, one grower exhibiting ninety-four varieties. This exhibition will continue for several days, and will deservedly call for the especial attention of visitors.

The Board of Excise.—The Board met yesterday, Dr. Crane in the chair. Seven cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were tried, and three licenses revoked. The Committee on Permits reported favorably upon seventeen applications for license. Approved. The Board then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next.

Child Run Over.—At 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sapphronia O'Donnell, a child two years old, was run over by a coach near her residence, No. 9 Desbrosses-street, and seriously injured. The child was taken home, and the driver, Joseph Sweeney, was arrested by officer Kerns, of the Fifth Precinct.

Coroner's Inquest.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Gover held an inquest at No. 78 Mulberry-street, over the body of Mary Owens, a native of Ireland, 23 years of age, who had been found dead in the outhouse on the premises. The evidence showed that she was subject to epileptic fits, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a stevedore named Denis Lyons, 40 years of age, was severely injured in the hold of the ship *John Bunyan*, lying at Pier No. 47 East River, by a case of goods falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Accident at Hell Gate.—The steam tug *Thomas Coleman* attempted to tow two schooners through Hell Gate yesterday morning, when both struck on Woolsey's Reef. One of them was sunk, and the other leaked badly. They were laden with coal.

The Cincinnati Common Council.—Several members of the Common Council of Cincinnati are now in town, and are spending their time in examining our institutions. They express their intention of extending their visit to Albany, Boston and Philadelphia.

Death from Sunstroke.—A man named Alexander Wilson died yesterday afternoon, on board the ship *Great Western*, at Pier No. 23, East River, from the effects of a sunstroke.

Fulton-street Prayer-meeting.—The tenth anniversary of this meeting will be commemorated in the Old North Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, on Monday, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock noon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Serious Burning Casualty.—A burning casualty, which will probably result in death, occurred in the chemical factory of E. J. Mallet, Jr., No. 300 Flushing-avenue, E. D., at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It appears that at the hour named, a workman employed in the place named Max Schone, was in the act of emptying a carboy of sulphuric ether into a pail, when the fluid from some unknown cause became ignited, and the carboy exploded with a loud report, the flames completely enveloping the unfortunate man and burning him so severely that his recovery is despaired of. Schone has a family in Hudson City, N. J. He was removed to the City Hospital by the Police.

The Hubertus Jaeger Band.—This Society, which is composed of some of the most respectable German citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, yesterday proceeded to East New-York on a target excursion. They were commanded by Capt. S. Eichorn. The members of the Society, handsomely uniformed and preceded by Meyer's Forty-seventh Regiment Band, paraded the streets in a body before proceeding to East New-York, and their picturesque appearance elicited general admiration.

Burglary.—Mr. Benjamin Martin, residing at No. 151 Sands-street, caught a burglar in the basement of his house yesterday morning. He called Officer Downing, who happened to be in the vicinity, and the burglar was taken to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house and locked up to await examination. He gave his name as James Davis.

NEW-JERSEY.

New Cemetery at Paterson.—The ceremony of dedicating Cedar Lawn Cemetery, a tract of two hundred acres, two miles from the City of Paterson, was participated in by a large assemblage of the people of that place yesterday. The grounds are pleasantly situated, overlooking Dundee Lake, and affording a fine view of the magnificent scenery of the circumjacent country. They were laid out under the direction of Gen. Egbert L. Viele, who had much to do with the original planning of Central Park. At present they are a terraced meadow, almost entirely devoid of shrubbery, without groves, without monuments, and give but a faint idea of the blooming city of the dead which in the course of years will doubtless spring up there. The soil is light, dry and free from stone, and of sufficient tenacity not to fall in during the process of interment. At 2 P. M. a procession was formed in the main street of Paterson, consisting of the officers of the Cemetery Association, city officials and invited guests, in carriages; the Fire Department, the Army and Navy Veteran Association, Masonic and Odd Fellows Associations and citizens generally, and marched to the Cemetery. There addresses were made by Mayor Williams, Rev. Dr. Hornblower and Rev. Dr. Banvard, hymns were sung, and Gen. E. L. Viele presented lots for erecting soldiers' and firemen's monuments to the Soldiers' and Firemen's Associations. The exercises were concluded with singing "Old Hundred" and a benediction by Rev. J. H. Duryea. The occasion was one of great interest. The Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company is organized under a special act of the New-Jersey Legislature, approved March 28, 1865. The act stipulates that the property of the company shall be exempt from taxation and from execution for debt, by which the shield of the State throws its broad protection over the graves of its citizens. For the first time in the history of cemetery companies, ample provision has been made in the act of incorporation for the creation of a fund for the perpetual maintenance and keeping of the cemetery in all times to come. The Mayor and Comptroller of the City of Paterson are made ex-officio Directors of the Company.

Rahway.—In this city public parks have been laid out and ordinances passed for opening them. Great opposition is made by a portion of the inhabitants on the ground of expense. An election was held on Wednesday on the question, at which 450 votes were cast—425 ballots were against any park. The friends of public parks did not vote, and do not recognize the election. Less than one-third of the vote of the city was cast.

Heavy Robbery.—A lad named Thos. Davis was brought to Hoboken from Boston yesterday, charged with having been implicated in the recent robbery of $1,500 worth of dry goods stolen from the Seashore Railroad baggage car at Long Branch. Davis was committed until the Monmouth County authorities can be communicated with.

Defrauding the Revenue.—Henry Gulfogen and Adolph Crown, who, it is charged, have been defrauding the revenue by the manufacture of cigars at Jersey City without paying revenue, were arrested yesterday, when nearly two thousand cigars, minus stamps, were found in their possession. They were committed in default of $500 bail.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.—An itinerant photographer has been arrested at New Egypt, Ocean County, charged with counterfeiting. He had been suspected for a long time, but no proof could be found, until finally a Newark detective, in disguise, gained his confidence and $90 of "queer" at the same time, when he was arrested. His name is Williams and he was formerly a rebel spy. He was committed.

Accidents.—An unknown man was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad at Metuchen yesterday, by being run over. He is supposed to be from New-York.... W. H. Quick, formerly of New-York, was fatally injured at Elizabeth, on Wednesday night, by a train on the Central Road.

Religious.—The Presbytery of Newark held its Fall session on Tuesday and Wednesday.... Rev. J. K. Burr, of New-York, has accepted a Professorship in the Madison (N. J.) Seminary.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Flour less active, but unchanged; buyers and sellers are apart. Wheat opened at an advance of [illegible], which was lost, and closed tame at $1 98@$1 99½ for No. 1, and $1 [illegible] for No. 2. Corn closed tame at $1 04 for No. 1, and $1 [illegible] for No. 2. Oats active at an advance of [illegible]; sales at 58c.@59c., closing at [illegible]. Rye active, at an advance of 4c.; sales at $1 [illegible] for No. 1, and $1 [illegible] for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 22. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $24 [illegible]. Lard active at 13c.@13½c. Beef Cattle quiet at [illegible] for fair to good shipping. Live Hogs dull at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at [illegible] for good to choice. Freights dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 Hogs. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Tobacco active. Cotton flat. Hemp steady at $1 [illegible] for undressed; $2 [illegible] for dressed. Flour firm for best grades; other qualities quiet; Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; double do., [illegible]; treble do., $11 [illegible]; choice and Fancy, $12 [illegible]. Wheat dull; White Fall, [illegible]; [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats advancing; [illegible]. Barley firm. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, [illegible]. Bacon—shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Sugar-cured Hams, 23c. Lard [illegible]. Whisky dull, [illegible].

[illegible]—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 1,000 do. Corn, 3,000 do. Oats, 800 do. Rye, 174 do. Barley.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Flour firm and active; sales 1,600 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, $12 for White, $12 50 for Double Extra. Wheat [illegible] bushels Amber Michigan at $2 [illegible]; 1,000 bushels Red Winter State at $2 35; last night 1,600 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 42. Corn firm, but quiet; sales 1,300 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 20. Barley firm and market better; sales 5,000 bushels Canadian, to arrive, at $1 40. Corn Meal, $2 30 [illegible]. Millfeed firm and scarce; shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $26 [illegible]. Canal Freights steady—Wheat 11c., Corn 10c., to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 85c., to Albany 50c., to New-York by rail and river, 70c. Lake Imports—2,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Barley, 1,000,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,480,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Wheat firm, and there is but little here; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and 14,000 do. to arrive, at $2 10; holders now asking $2 15 for No. 2 Chicago, on the spot and to arrive. Corn quiet; the market is firmer; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 15, one-half to arrive. Oats in fair demand and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 25,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 63c.@64½c. Rye held at about $1 34 for No. 1 Western; no buyers at these figures. Barley is in fair inquiry; sales 18,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 37½; asking $1 40 at the close. Other articles are quiet and without quotable change. Receipts—Wheat, 132,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 98,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 88,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. Freights dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Flour firmer and advanced 25c. on all grades; Family, $10 25@$11. Wheat advancing; sales at $2 30 for No. 1. Corn firmer, but little was done; sales at $1 18 for No. 1 [illegible]. Oats firmer and in good demand at 60c.@65c. Rye firmer at $1 27; $1 30 was asked. Barley firmer and higher at $1 45 for No. 1 and $1 55 for choice. Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 20c. Whisky, 35c. Mess Pork in demand at $24; held at an advance of 25c.@50c. Bulk Meats and Bacon firm but unchanged. Lard held at 13½c.; small lots were procured at 13¼c. Cheese unchanged at 13c.@15c. Fresh Eggs 19c. Petroleum advanced to 40c.@50c. for refined free. Money stringent and in large demand. Gold 141 buying.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Flour—Sales from White Wheat at $11@$11 25. Wheat advancing; White advanced 3c.; Amber advanced 4c.@4½c.; Spring advanced 3c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 45; Amber at $2 33@$2 36; No. 1 Spring $2 10; Amber for all the month at $2 23@$2 33. Corn advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 11; No. 2 do. at $1 09; Michigan at $1 09. Oats advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 58½c.@57c.; No. 2 at 55c. Rye—Sales of No. 1 at $1 25. Barley quiet. Lake Freights—Corn 7½c., Wheat 8c., to Oswego; Corn 3½c., Wheat 4c., by steam to Buffalo. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Cotton dull; sales 400 bales; Low Middling, 21c.@21½c.; receipts, 114 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Tobacco firm; stock light. Flour—Holders firm; single Extra, $9 50. Corn in request and advancing tendency; Yellow and Mixed, $1 22@$1 25. Oats in demand at 73c.@75c. Pork dull, holders asking $27 25, with no buyers. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear, 19¾c. Lard firm; Prime Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15¾c. Gold, 143¼. Sterling Exchange, 155. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ @ cent. premium.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Flour steady; double extra from Winter Red Wheat at $10 50@$12; from Amber, at $11 25@$12. Wheat firmer and better; No. 1 Winter Red sold at $2 25; No. 2 do. at $2 13, closing at an advance of 1c.@2c. Corn firmer and better; No. 1 sold at $1 15@$1 16 now, and $1 13 for October. Oats firmer but unsettled at 58c.@60c., closing at the outside. Rye firm at $1 25@$1 27 for No. 1. Barley firm and in good demand; No. 1 State held at $1 20@$1 30; No. 2 at $1 05@$1 15. Petroleum very firm but unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 19.

The total supply of Cattle for the week was 4,900 head; the demand is comparatively light, coming from the Brighton and other Eastern markets; sales 3,000 head at 4½c.@6c. for inferior; 6¼c.@7½c. for fine; 8c.@8¾c. for good, and 9c.@9¾c. for extra. Receipts, 4,000 head. Sheep—4c.@5½c., and 6c.@7c. for Lambs. Receipts, 7,000. Hogs—In good request, especially for fine corn-fed. Prices range from 6¾c.@7c. @ lb. Receipts, 11,400 head.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Tobacco easier; sales 182 hhds. at $4@$21 25 for Lugs to medium Leaf; manufacturing Leaf $30. Superfine Flour, $7 50; A No. 1, new $11 25. Wheat, $2 10@$2 20. Corn—Shelled, $1 10; on the ear, in bulk, $1 20. Oats, in bulk, 50c.@55c. Cotton, 22½c.@23c. Mess Pork, $25. Bacon—Shoulders 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c., packed. Fancy Hams, 23c. Lard, 13½c. Whisky, in bond, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Flour active and higher; City Double Extras, $10@$10 50; Country do., $9 50@$9 75. Wheat dull; No. 1, $1 92; No. 2, $1 86½; No. 3, $1 73. Oats active at 55c. for No. 1. Corn steady at $1 03 for No. 1 and $1 02 for No. 2. Freights weak—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8½c.; to Oswego, 15c. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—128,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Cotton and Coffee unchanged; prices nominal. Flour continues quiet, but holders are firmer and less disposed to make concessions to buyers; Howard-street Family, $12 75. The market closes with an upward tendency. Wheat firm; Prime Red, $2 30@$2 50; Choice, $2 70. Corn—White, $1 28; Yellow, $1 32. Oats, $1@$1 07. Provisions quiet and less firm, but without quotable change in prices. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Nothing doing.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Cotton dull and nominal. Corn dull at $1 25. Oats firm at 70c.@75c. Mess Pork firm at $27@$27 50. Bacon—Clear Sides held at 19¼c.@20c. Lard unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 120 bales; receipts, 407 bales. Middlings, 22½c.@23c. Receipts of the week, 2,221 bales; exports, 2,294 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Cotton is more active at unchanged prices; sales, 78 bales; Middling, 22c.@22½c.; receipts of the week, 848 bales; exports, 1,014 bales; stock, 578 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Spirits of Turpentine steady at 54c. Resin steady at $3 20@$5 for strained Common to Pale. Tar, $2 35. Crude Turpentine, $3 50.

MOBILE, Thursday, Sept. 19.

Cotton market quiet but firm; Middlings, 21c. Receipts, 248 bales; exports, 432 bales; coastwise sales, 300 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 19.

Cotton market firmer; sales 87 bales; Middlings 20c.

[Advertisement.]

Fuller & Barnum's New Tuck Creaser and Self-Guide and Baster Combined.

The grandest of all improvements is by H. W. Fuller, *the original inventor of all Tuckers*. While sewing a tuck, at each stitch, two fingers "pinch up" a crease for the next tuck, *the same as by hand*, (instead of straining the cloth over a sharp point, by a "notch," as heretofore,) and CANNOT CUT or STRAIN any kind of goods. The light spring of the Self-Guide and Baster smooths the cloth, (holding it together without basting,) and aids in guiding. *No measuring or marking. Time saved, and amount of tucking increased from* TWO to THREE TIMES. Sold at most of the sewing-machine offices, and for all machines at the Gen. Office, No. 663 Broadway, N. W. cor. of Bleecker-st., New-York, where *all the sewing-machines are sold*. $4, with cut and directions; $4 50 by mail. F. W. BARNUM, Sole Agent for supplying the trade.

At the American Institute Fair, northeast corner of Northern Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

Unfailing Regularity.—Knox, the celebrated Hat manufacturer of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 533 Broadway, provides a new style of Hat every season with unfailing regularity, and, while each succeeding one differs from its predecessor, they are all alike remarkable for beauty of material and great taste and becomingness. The felt style now introduced is a great success.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Minnesota	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	Sept. 7	Glasgow	New-York.
Teutonia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Sept. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Sept. 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Sept. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	Sept. 21	New-York	Havre.
Cimbria	Sept. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Sept. 28	New-York	London.
Arago	Sept. 28	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ETC.

Eagle	Sept. 19	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	Sept. 20	Aspinwall.
Rising Star	Sept. 21	Aspinwall.
Mariposa	Sept. 21	New-Orleans.
Havana	Sept. 23	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post-office Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10½ A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the Pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, close Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Europe*, close Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.

The mails for China, Japan, Australia, Kingston, Jam.; Aspinwall, Panama; New-Zealand, California and the South Pacific, by the *Rising Star*, close Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Brazil, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Havana*, close at 1½ P. M. May not sail till the 23d.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.......................5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........................3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....................5 P. M.
North Mails........................5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail Way...................5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
South Mails at....................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—Ben. E. Lawton, F. K. Sower, R. Casanova, Miguel Moreno, I. Jova, Claudio de Merveal, Boucherie Pepineau and son, Mrs. J. O'Reilly, Federico R. Prieto, Louis Languechier and son, Colin McKenna, J. Murphy and lady, [illegible], R. Rose, R. Pineyro, Mario Ruiz, Ant. Losano, Jose L. Ramirez, wife and children, F. de Abas, wife and 2 children, Felix Govia, Jose Govin, S. Perez and wife, F. Sheets, C. L. Leonard, Robert Wilkie, Pedro Corp, Pedro Rogers, W. G. Freund, John Brough, Adolf Gressman, Elias B. Pike, D. H. Randall, Anselmo Scarpa, Henry Randall, Daniel Fay, [illegible], Benj. E. Hawkins, Wm. M. Ritchie, John Gledhill, Joseph A. Endlupp, Sam Ramirez and servant, Lorenzo Cala, F. Lima.

In steamship [illegible], for Savannah—M. Asher, E. Fisher, M. Kahn, J. Morris, J. Basler, J. Basler, Wm. Swoll, Miss Maggie Swoll, Miss Ann Swoll, Miss Mary Swoll, Master Frank Swoll, Mrs. E. Gibson, E. Lewis, J. J. Geron and child, G. Appell, F. Appell, D. Abrams, V. A. Kahn, A. Aronhime, Mrs. S. Aronhime, Miss F. Aronhime, Master J. Aronhime, Miss J. Aronhime, Mrs. L. B. Sawyer, J. Sawyer, Miss H. Bissell, S. Freshman, J. T. Russell, Wm. Russell, J. A. Shean, J. M. Folsom, F. M. Swanson, F. A. Pomeroy, Miss C. Worstone, Miss M. Seimes, Mrs. E. A. Dickinson, S. A. Champion, J. A. Lippman, R. G. Alderman, John Campbell, J. G. Watts, J. Schloss, C. Cox, L. Kahn, A. Epstein, wife, child and servant, Mrs. A. Paul and child, Mrs. F. Bellamy, B. W. Bellamy, Mrs. E. Flanders, Mrs. O. H. Keene, Mrs. D. Radnall, G. Bisswanger, J. W. Mirer, B. Hubbard, F. J. Hartung, Miss Hartung, C. J. Thompson, W. A. Kelly, H. Friedlander, Jas. Kelly, C. H. Dilkes, J. Lozier, A. Lewis, Mrs. S. Lewis, J. Smith, [illegible], J. H. Patterson, G. Morris, S. Suris, J. J. Rinehardt, John Hoffman and wife, L. Gager, H. W. Anderson, J. Meyer, W. A. Withers, Charles Meyer, R. L. Hicks, J. W. King, Robt. Clark, Jos. H. Walls, Henry Dupont, D. C. Johnston, Roger Boyle, H. S. Bronson, W. S. Boyd, J. C. Rogers, L. A. Phelps, M. A. Claypole, Geo. Ferguson, Rufus Pray, W. H. Sillard, Jno. Brown, J. Richards, Chas. Howard, E. S. Martin and ten in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 19.—*In steamship Arago, from Havre*—Hon. H. J. Raymond, H. J. Raymond, Jr., Judge C. L. Benedict, Parke Godwin, Miss Minnie Godwin, Bryant Godwin, Henry J. Winser, R. A. Witthaus and lady, R. A. Witthaus, Jr., Miss M. E. Witthaus, R. M. McLane, Mrs. Robt. Morris, Miss Morris, Clarence L. Brown, Miss C. Murray and servt., Miss Willets, J. C. Gray, J. C. Bach, Miss L. Bach, Miss M. Bach, Mrs. M. S. Bertrand, F. Centecerri, G. M. Olcott and lady, Miss M. Carter, Miss L. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Miss Carter, Geo. H. Bradford, Miss S. Bradford, Bishop J. P. Wood, Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Rev. M. F. Martin, E. Delabarre, Mr. Garbelle, Miss F. L. Talcott, C. Rathbone, lady and maid, Mrs. Jos. Rathbone, Miss M. G. Talcott, W. P. Lynde and lady, Miss C. B. Lynde, Miss E. W. Lynde, W. P. Lynde, Jr., S. Lynde, Miss Macaulay, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. H. J. Watson, H. Bodman, J. H. Clapp, Mrs. P. M. Clapp, R. French and lady, Miss G. French, H. W. French, J. French, Miss Mary W. French, Alfred W. French, Fannie Gay, Charles A. Pope, Mrs. J. L. Brannan, Miss A. Brannan, Miss E. Brannan, Miss L. Brannan, Samuel Brannan, Miss A. Dicks, Dr. J. J. Temple, Mrs. E. B. Tomlinson, E. H. Town, Mrs. M. Sedgwick, Pierre Garot, John Orley, James Abram, E. S. Dana, W. W. Easton, J. W. Pratt, J. A. Broun, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hurl and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Deshler, H. E. Sweetzer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferraro, E. Gaspot, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mercer, M. Hopkins, Mrs. George Murray, Mrs. Chabassol, Miss Chabassol, Mrs. E. Lermande, Miss Julia C. Mead, Miss Smith, G. Risley, Mrs. Hutton and maid, Mrs. A. Foster and maid, Miss E. F. Foster, Master A. Foster, Miss K. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. B. Mermod, Miss Hettie Mermod, Miss A. Mermod, Miss M. Mermod, Miss E. Mermod, A. Mermod, Mme. Eriest, J. Sorgram, W. A. Arms, Mrs. A. W. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Warden and maid, C. F. Daverts, Mrs. A. Macklowicz, child and servant, Miss L. Huber, Miss H. Brunet, Miss A. Myers, C. Emmet, H. Emmet, W. Emmet, Miss C. Schneider, J. Odder, C. F. Monnot, C. F. Cantel, L. Cantel, Alfred P. Mead, H. M. Hyde, Miss C. M. Johnson, Mrs. C. G. Sherman, Mrs. N. L. Wilson, Miss Julia Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Slingerland, E. J. O'Reilly, Miss K. O'Reilly, Miss Mary E. Arms, Mr. and Mrs. A. Borychymme and infant, Mrs. L. Hopkins, A. J. Adams, P. Bonnemare, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Frasses, G. T. Dixon, Miss M. Atkins, J. Loubere, W. A. Fisher, A. W. Machon, Dr. George Porter, Dr. W. Parker Worster, D. Kolbon, L. A. Milbank, E. Flagg, D. Merritt, G. W. Baldwin, T. Van Volkenburgh, W. L. Kane, Fred. Bollwan, Eugene M. Robinson, Wm. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Theuret, G. A. Davenport, Th. Iovanique, Wm. A. Kenilly, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lieber, M. Richardson, S. Strauss, C. Vogel, A. S. Southworth, J. Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. Lefevre, M. E. Simons, T. J. McCork, Dr. T. R. Pynchon, W. H. Dyer, C. W. Dyar, W. D. Reed, Mrs. M. Schenerman and child, C. A. Walters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 45 | Sun sets........ 6 01 | Moon rises... 10 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 19 | Gov. Island. 1 03 | Hell Gate... 2 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Eagle, Green, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Peoples' Steamship Co.; Ladona, Barstow, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Magdalene, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Tyne, (Br.,) Morris, Bremen, Barclay & Livingstone; Casilda, (Brem.,) Ide, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Anna, (Norw.,) Holmboe, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Wentworth, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Enterprise, (Br.,) Barnes, Londonderry, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Village Queen, Miller, Jacmel, Henry De Cordova & Co.; Eliza Francis, Sawyer, Boston, G. N. Stranahan; Emma D. Finney, Townsend, Jacksonville, Smith & Brown; Harriet Brewster, Godale, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Industry, (Br.,) Giffard, Pernambuco and Bahia, T. Norton; Moonlight, Stutes, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Canal-boat C. Torrance, Mowe, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre and Falmouth 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Havre Steamship Co. Had heavy W. S. W. and W. N. W. winds the entire passage. 9th inst., lat. 51 13, lon. 26 40, exchanged signals with steamship Fulton, hence 16th, on the Banquereau Bank, spoke French bark Esperance, of St. Malo, at anchor, all well; would sail for St. Pierre next day.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, Greytown 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to North Atlantic Steamship Co. Arrived at 2 A. M.

Brig Terpsichore, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Rio Janeiro 78 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co. Sept. 9, lat. 33 35, lon. 70 54, spoke schr. Bertha, from Havana for Falmouth, with the Captain and one seaman dead.

Brig L. N. Johnson, Williams, Old Harbor, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Leighton, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with spiling to master.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Funchion, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Sedabec, Mowe, Mobile 26 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, to C. L. Hatch.

Schr. Marian, Everson, Madison.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Phillips, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Eldridge, Fall River.
Schr. Mattie Holmes, Tapley, Norwalk.
Schr. G. Kilborn, Blaney, Machias, with lumber.
Schr. Emma M. Fox, (new,) Chase, Northport.
Schr. Fannie Fern, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. Marietta, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, New-Haven.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Stratford.
Schr. J. P. Lake, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. W. Saunders, Wicks, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. B. Douglas, Lawrence, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. L. Scull, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Enterprise, Crowell, Virginia.
Schr. Robert Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Watson, Wilton, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. L. Jones, Somers, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Mary Jane, Kennedy, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. E. Bunton, Miller, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Melvin, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. C. Santauzzi, Parrett, Virginia, with corn.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 19—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19—Arr. brig Cleo, from Middleboro, England.

Sld. steamship Moneka, New-York; brig W. H. Beckmore, for a Northern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 19—Arr. schr. Virginia, from Jamaica for Baltimore.

Sld. gunboat Senapee, for Portsmouth, N. H.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 17, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary Louisa, from Rondout, for Salem; Connecticut, do. do.; Statesman, Rondout, for Boston; Caroline C. Smith, Philadelphia, for Lynn; U. S. Revenue cutter Active; brig Cambridge, St. John, N. B.

All vessels before reported have sailed.

Returned—Schr. Alaska; brig Annie M. Knight, which report the C. S. Allen and L. L. Wadsworth put into Edgartown. Wind eastward.

Sept. 18, A. M.—Light wind from S. E. Arr. schrs. Albion, New-York, for Boston; Viola, Calais, for New-York.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 19—Arr. brig Glendale, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19—Arr. schr. Burdett Hart, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Herman Livingston, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore; schr. Erie, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19—Sld. steamer Empire for New-York.

Cld. steamer Fairbanks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Vessel Sunk.—The steamtug Thomas Coleman, while towing the schrs. Maria A., and another through Hell Gate this morning, having no pilots on board, struck them both on Woolsey's Reef, causing the Maria A. to leak badly, and sinking the other. They were both coal laden.

The ship Kearsarge, from New-Orleans for Boston, before reported on fire at Newport, has been pumped out so that she now floats. She will be towed to Boston soon. The ship is badly burnt in the lower hold, the fire having evidently been smouldering during a greater part of the voyage.

Foreign Ports.

Vessels at Havre, Sept. 5, ships W. L. Burroughs, Houston, from New-York, unc.; Transit, Keller, do. do.; Guiding Star, of Boston, Hopkins, do.; Wapella, of Bath, Orr, for New-Orleans Sept. 10; Albina, Warfeler, for New-York, do.; John Sidney, of Richmond, Hall, unc.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 625 BROADWAY,
AWARDED,
OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

A GOLD MEDAL,

FOR PERFECTION OF
SEWING MACHINES, and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

The only GOLD MEDAL for this Branch of Manufacture.

At the head of Sewing-Machine awards in the official list stands:

GOLD MEDAL.

WHEELER & WILSON, NEW-YORK.
SEWING-MACHINE, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Next come 19 awards of Silver Medals to various companies; then 22 awards of Bronze Medals and 2[illegible] Honorable Mentions.

Finally come, under the head of "Cooperators," "Elias Howe, Jr., Promoter of the Sewing-Machine."

J. A. & H. A. HOUSE, of WHEELER & WILSON.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 61, Sept. 19, 1867.
77, 60, 50, 27, 24, 4, 51, 69, 56, 19, 26, 23.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 62, Sept. 19, 1867.
34, 21, 63, 17, 49, 57, 12, 59, 45, 28, 67, 46, 19.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 362, Sept. 19, 1867.
31, 15, 52, 70, 8, 56, 33, 60, 40, 68, 54, 61.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 363, Sept. 19, 1867.
54, 24, 70, 11, 72, 19, 26, 6, 77, 58.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $5,000, $3,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $15,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 139 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.